

be Sydney Morning Merta and partie found in the sydney Morning Mertal of the sydney of

NO. 8293---VOL. LI.

BIRTHS.

The state December, at mer remained, the state of twin sons, where the state of twin sons, the state o

a suggester of the parties, some bodies, see, colonia, sharper of Nee Senth Wales.

IEATHS.

In the 20rd December, at Bowen, Port Denison, Annie, the said wife of Mr W. F. Bodgen, and eldest daughter of Mrs. Berlies excellent of New Meinsteille street, aged 30 colonia, which December, 1864, from drowning by the depositing of the late Mr. Henry Freeman, in the 18th year of his age with 28th December, at Newcastle, Chaples Gilbert, infatt of B Goldmen. Exc.

step 18th December, at his residence, Globe Road, Mr. Robert 18th, sfor a long and painful illness, in the 41st year of his

On the lat instant, at his residence, Castlereagh-street, John, and Mr. John M'Guinners, agod I'l years and six months. On the let instant, at her residence, No. 343, Pitt-street, Mrs. on Elizable, related of R. Ritchie, Esq., agod 68, an old, and re-

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS. SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAM TO A UCK LAND direct.

The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
PRINCE ALFRED.

H. S. MACHN, commander.

will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived) for AUCKLAND direct.

JANUARY 14th.

Cargo and passengers for NAPIER transhipped at hardbood.

on application.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager. STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—
THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMBHIP

TRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMBHIP
OTAGO,
W. SMITH, commander,
will be dispatched with the English mails (if acrived) for
NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, TARANAKI,
OTAGO, and NAPIER,
ANUARY 14th,
Passengers for Manukan and cargo and passengers for
Tarahaki transhipped at Neisen, arriving at Manukan
24th

24th
Cargo and passengers for Napier transhipped at Welington, arriving at Napier 26th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

DOIN VINE HALLS, General Manager
REDUCED PASSAGES TO DUNEDIN.
The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP

W SMITH, commander,
will take saloof passengers for the Danadin Exhibition, at
one fine for the return ticket,
Leaving Sydney.

Leaving Sydney,
JANUARY 14th.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.
NAVIGATION COM QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COM-PANY.

Cargo is now being received at the Company's stores for the LADY BOWEN,

for
BRISBANE,
schick stemship will be dispatched on
WEINSBANE,
WESTGARTH, Manager,
Q.S.N. Co.'s Offices, Susset-street,
20th December, 1864.

RELUCTION OF FARES TO BRISBANE. —
The A. S. N. Company's steamship
TELEGRAPH
will have for BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNGON, at 5.

AFTERNOON, at 5.

IARYBOROUGH direct. — EAGLE, WEDNES-

TO MARYBOROUGH direct. — EAGLE, WEDNES-DAY, 1th January, at 5 p.m.

TO ROCKHAMI-TON. — BOOMERANG, WEDNES-DAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

DIONEER RIVER. — BOOMERANG will take care to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per DIAMANTINA.

TO GLADSTONE. — JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

TO PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE. — JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON via MARY-BOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, BORDCOTH and Constitution of the Property of the Property of Property and Port Denison Diamantina, about 12th

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above perts. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Steam to and from the Hunter

CONTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY. - Steam to and from the Hunter
during the mouth of January, 1865 FROM SYDNEY
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On THESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON, to
CLARENCE TOWN via NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 2 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
The Stramer ANNA MARIA, to PATERSON TOWNSRIP every WEDDNESDAY MORNING.
F. J. THOMAS, Managev.
Offices—feet of Market-street.

R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—NTEAM to the HUNTER—
PATERSON
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the
On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Munager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.
H. R. N. S. N. CO.—THIS DAY being a General
Rolldy, no goods will be received or delivered,
except live stock.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager. C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship GRAFTON.
Earthe MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE,
TUESDAY, at 10 p.m.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.
The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, communder,
from Girfon Wharf, about SATURDAY, 21st January
Salous.—Single Ticket

Return Ticket, available for two voyages..... 613
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR DARKWATER CREEK, Mackety River, TWINS sails on TUESDAY, from Victoria What

FOR EOGRAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.— The EDITH will sail on WEDNESDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—MARGARET, on Tues-day next. Freight or passage apply Market Wharft STHER, for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf. FOR TWOFOLD BAY and TUTHRA. — The GIPSY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th. Apply on berd, Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TLLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS

WOLLONGONG — Illalong, THIS DAY, at noon, and Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

ULLADULLA — Illalong, THIS DAY, at noon.

CLYDE RIVER— Hillalong, THIS DAY, at noon.

MORUYA — Steamer, THIS DAY, at noon.

KIAMA — Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

SHOALHAVEN — Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 14 p.m.

MERIMBULA — Hunter, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

TUROSS RIVER — Steamer, 9th instant.

TEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN,
TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8, and on FRI-DAY, the 6th instant, at same hour; returning from GOSFORD on same day, at 2 p.m.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS. The like varia Sea Navigation Company issue tickets at single fares any of their stemmers between Sydney, Wellongong, Kiazany et their stemmers between Sydney, Wellongong, Kiazany et their stemmers between Sydney, Wellongong, Kiazand Monday, 9th January, thus giving excursion and Monday, 9th January, thus giving excursion in opportunity of visiting any of these localities at half tusing cost.

E. MANNING, Manager

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS
THREE TIMES DAILY.

THREE TIMES DAILY.

Those first strainers ply daily as follows —
From PHGNIX WHARF, as 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE RACH WAY.

O'NLY VESSEL FOR BRISEANE.—The SPRAY
Contain M-DERMOTT, now fact bading at the
Commercial Wharf, and will clear TO-MORROW
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON many
BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—STE clipper barque ELL ESMERE, R. B. ROBINSON commander, being under charter, will have immedia dispatch. commander, being moser contrets, will have named at dispatch.

For freighter, passage apply on beard, at the Marke Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO, Lloyd' Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BROAD SOUND and NORTH-ERN FORTS— The new schooner FERCY THOMAS M: EWEN, commander, carrying only a seal carge, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply on bowd, at the Patent Shp Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, WEDNESDAY, 4th January. Commercial Who POR DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO — The fine smarting of the state of the state

and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK,
17. Bridge-street.

TOR NAVIGATORS and FIJI (ISLANDS.— The LIZZIE COLESON will shear on WEDNESDAY All eargo must be sent down before moon on that day RABONE, FERZ, and CO., agents, 5, Wynyard-street. FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.

The clipper schooner FRIENDS, C. COOK, master, is now fast filling up, and will be dispatched in few days.

For freight or pussue apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to Mr. J. C. W. HINSCH, York-street.

FOR VALPARAISO direct.—To sail on the 8th January.—The remarkably fine, fast selling Chillan dipper ship GRAVINA, 625 tons register, JOHN LAFFRENTZ, commander, has very superior accommodation, and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers proceeding either to the West Coast, Europe, or America, via Panama, or across the Confillers.

Apply to W. H. ELDRED, Exchange-buildings.

ONLY VENSEL FOR SAN PRANCISCO.—The Al elipser barque PARRAMATTA, 600 tons burthen, will have quick dispitch. Has fing-class accommodation for both cubin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

POR LONDON.—To sail on the 20th January.—
The Al Aberdeen clipper ship DAMASCUS, 968 tens register, R. MURRAY, commander, offers splendid accommodation for saloon passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon, &c.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Murray, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTE-FOIRE.

FOIRE

FOR LONDON.—The favourite iron dipper-bunt ship

CINDERELLA, 877 tons register, A1 12 years,

EDWARD WILLIAMS, commander, has nearly all her
deed-weight engaged, and is receiving woul at Marsden's

Stores.

Apply to SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings; FREDERICK EBSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

PLACK WALL LINE OF PACKETS for LONDOS direct. Under engagement with the Consmissariat bepartment to SAIL on the 28th JANUARY, the splendid Al ship RONBURGH CASTLE, 1200 tons, C. DINSDALE, commander.

The cabin accommodation of this ship for First and Second Class is very superior, the cabins being large and well contilated.

econd class is very supersective that the commodation required.

First cabin according to accommodation required.

Second cabin, £23 to £30, including steward's attendance.

An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

Wool received at Marsden's Warshouse.

Shippers will such oblige by sending their wood as early as possible, as the time for loading is very short.

9, Bridge-street.

J. B. METCALFE and CO.

9, Bridge-street.

O PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The under-RIFLEMAN, 724 tons register, NORIE, 15th January,

1865.
UNCAN DUNBAR, 1374, tons register, SWANSON, about 15th February, 1865.
VMEIRA, 806 tons register, GREEN, about 1st March, 1865. Plans of cabins can be seen, and all information obtained on application to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

POR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, will sail for the above port 12th January, Room for one Lady. Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST. WATT, and CO. POR LONDON - DUNCAR DUNBAR, J. B. SWANSON, commander, will sail 10th February, 1865. Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The Al Aberdeen clipper ship RIFLEMAN, 725 tons register, THOMAS NORIE, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have prompt dispatch. Has a full poop and excellent accommodation for first-class passengers at moderate rates.

Apply or board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of PACKETS.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of PACKETS.

Steam from

MELBOURNE TO LONDON.

The Auxiliary Steam Clipper,

G R E A T V I C T O R I A,

3500 tons, 500 horse-power (indicated),

JAMES FRICE, commander

(late of the Donald M 'Ksy),

will be dispatched for London punctually on

TUESDAY, the 10th January.

This magnificent vessel, now on her second voyago to
this colony, has been constructed expressly for the Australian passenger trade, and furnished with all the latest im
provements.

Her saloon arrangements are perfect, including ladies' boudoir, baths, &c. The state-rooms are large, and exceedingly well ventilated, and farmished with beds, bedding, linen, and every requisite.

Her second cabin is on deck, and is a most confloctable apartment, the berths being roomy, and the ventilation complete; and stewards atten more is provided.

Her noble passenger decks ford snaple accommodation for all classes of passengers, neutropessed by any occangoing steamer or chipper affort.

Rates of passenge —

Salcon ... 260 and upwards (Including all cabin furnit ur, linen, bedding, &c.)
Second cabin ... 233, on deck
Third cabin ... £18 and £20.
Steerage ... £16.
For rates of freight and passage-money apply to the accepts.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Flinders-lane, Melbourne; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CC., 100, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, the open boat WAVENEY. Apply to W. O. GILCHRIST, Margaret-street.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1865.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS. Of ICE TO PASSENGERS, Sack Bull Late Cliner Ships - For LONDON direct.

Grice To Passenders. Base and the Cipper Ships.—For IONDON direct.
The QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,
1580 tone register, JOHN PUNVES, commander.
This marivalled ship has superior accommodation featern accommodation for the source of the passengers.
On her last veyage, the following passages were made.
Liverpool to Malbourne 73 days.
Melbourne to Anatiand 6 nackland to Callao 24 nackland to Callao 24 nackland to Everpool 79 nacking the quickest veyage on record—nine months on twenty days.

He meward freight from Callao was 2200 tons guano, discharged in splendid condition, and on present voyage,
Liverpool to Brishane 81 days.

For passage apply to the commander, on board at Circular
Quay; cr. to VOLING LARK and BENNETS.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, WILLIS, MERRY, and CO. BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.— For LONDON direct. QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, 1589 tops register, at all JANUARY.
MONTMORENCY, 812 tons register, 20th JANUARY.
STORNOWAY, 527 tons register, in all JANUARY.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.
These ships are first-class, and have very superior accoun-

SHIP CINDERELLA, from LONDON.—Consignees
will please pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay,
and take notice that any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at Consignees
risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for
damage to or loss of engo after the ware is landed. Bills
of beling must be produced, and freight gaid at the office

FUR CHARTER, the poverso

POR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the At shir DRIVER, 700 tons register, now at Newcostic is admirably adapted for carrying stock. DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Custom-house buildings

MOR SALE, the new Frigantine ANN, of Liverpool— Length, 90 feet 10 Breadth, 22 feet 25 Dept., 10 feet 80. Classed at Lloyd's Al. Register, 135 tons. Carries large cargo on light draught. WHALES, MERRY, and CO.

WHALLS, MERRY, and CO.

POR SALE, the line new powerful Thames-built
Steam Tug PRINCE ALFRED. This vessel is on
her way to China; but will be sold here if a suitable offer
is made. For particulars apply to W. H. ELDRED,
Exchange-buildings.

WHARFAGE BERGES, with every convenient and attrition, as the Commercial Wharf.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor. UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY (Limited). Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London. Capital, £1,000,000.

Chief Office, 30, Cornaud.

Capital, £1,000,000.

The undersigned are authorised to issue POLICIES at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES of PREMIUMS, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, or at Parts in Europe, India, or Chine.

DE PASS, BROTHERS, and CO.,

Azents for Australia and New Zentand.

New Pitt-street, Sydney.

OLEAND SLEAN NAVIGATION CO.st.

PANY—Notice is hereby given, that a Special
General MEETING of the shareholders in the Queensland
friem Navigation Company will be held, and the same is
hereby convened, for MONDAY, the 9th January next,
at noen, in the office of the Company, at Brishne, for the
purpose of passing a resolution, altering clause 67 of the
Deed of Settlement by the clision of the words (two-thi da
of) or of expunging the said clause from the Deed.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Balloung MEET ING of the Members of this Club will be held of TUESDAY, the 3rd day of January, from 1 to 3 o'cloo

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Half-Yearly General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held, at the Head Offices of the Company, More-buildings, Pitt-street, at noon of TUESDAY, the 31st day. buildings, Pitt-street, at noon of TUESDAY, the 31st day of January proxime, to receive tax directors' report for the half-year ending this day! and for the election of a director in the room of T. S. Mort, Esq., who retires by lot; and of an auditor, in the room of Robert Garrett, Esq.; both of which gentleasen are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly. Candidates for election to the Lirectory are required to give twenty-one days' notice in writing at this effect, which motive has been given by Mr. Mort, and by Mr. Charles Clark, surgeon, of 47, Hunterstreet.

freet.
The books of 'ransfer will be closed on the 20th January, and will r. main closed until the 1st February.

Ey order of the Board,
GEORGE SPAIGHT, Secretary.

Fydney, 31st December, 1864.

Fydney, 31st December, 1808.

A USTRALIAN JUCKEY ULUB. — The Annual MEETING of the above Club is POSTPONED from the second to the third Toesday in January, by order

BUCHAN THOMSON, Honorary Secretary.

Treasury, New South Wales,
30th December, 1864.

It is hereby notified that the TREASURY will be
CLOSED on MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 2nd
and 3rd of January, 1865.
HENRY LANE, Under Scoretary.

A USTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—This Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd January, for the Half-yearly Balance. Customers are requested to send in their Pass Books to be made up.

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager. A. H. RICHARUSON, General sunnager.

THE CITY BANK — NOTICE.—The public are informed that the Bank will be closed on MONDAY, the 2nd January (proximo), for the half-yearly balance.

Customers are requested to send in their bank-books to

be made up.

The Directors will meet for the discount of Bills on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, at noon.

By order of the Beard.

J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

Sydney, 29th December, 1864.

ENGLISH. SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—MONDAY, 2nd proxims, will be observed by this Bank as a HOLIDAY. The Board of Directors will meet for the discount of bills on Tuesday, the 3rd, at noon. F. A. STRATFORD, Manager. Sydney, 31st December, 1864.

MR. W. CLARK'S PICNIC to Windsor THIS MORNING (Monday). Special Train, 9 a.m.,

WINDSOR Mr. W. CLARK'S PICNIC THIS
DAY—Full Band engaged, spacious platformi
erreted. Doneing will commence at 12 o'clock (noon).
Takkets, including rail and refreshments, Lady's, 10s.;

NEW YEAK'S NIGHT, Mr. W. CLARK'S extra Qu drille Assembly THIS EVENING (Monday).

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR

RS. MATILDA WILSON,—A friend has just arrived; please leave your address to R., HERALD

BETTINGS FOR UNITED PRAYER.—The following meetings for United prayer will be held, in concert with Evangelical Christians throughout the world, during the first week of January, 1865; to commence each evening at half-past o'clock:—MONDAY, January 2.—Wesleyan Church, York-street.

Rev. B. Chapman to precide.

Rev. Adam Thorason to give an address.

Subject: Thankeriving for ble-sizes upon individuals, nations, Churches, together with confessions of size.

TUESDAY, January 2.—Free Church, Macquario—eet.
Rev. Dr. Steel to preside.
Rev. John Graham to give an address.
Congregational Church, Reddern.
Rev. W. Slatyer to preside.
Rev. J. Voller to give an address.
Subject: Fastors, teachers, evangelists, missionaries, and
all engaged in Christian work.

WEDNESDAY, January 4. Baptist Church, Ba

Rev. J. Veller to preside.

Rev. J. Bickford to give an address.

Resleyan Church, Surry Hills.

Rev. J. Hurst to preside

Rev. J. N. Gibbon, B.A., to give an address.

t. The chileron of Christian parents, congregations, and Sabbath and day sholars.

THURSDAY, January 5.—Presbyterian Church, Palms street, Woolloomooloo.

Rev. J. M'Gibbon, B.A., to reveside.
Rev. T. Johnson to give an address.
St. Barnahas' schoolroom, Globe.
Rev. Thomas Smith to preside.
Rev. W. Slatver to give an address.
Subject: The abolition of slavery and cessation of wa

FRIDAY, January 6.-Congregational Church, Pitt-street.-UNITED COMMUNION.

street.—UNITED COMMUNION.
(N.B.—This service will commence at seven o'clock p.m.)
Rev. John Genham to preside.
Rev. Dr. Steel to preach.
Rev. G. Hurst to give an address.
Subject. The Christian Church—its increased holicose,
activity, and harmony among its several sections.
Ministers' and communicants of Evangeleal Churches
invited to this United Communion at the Leril's

SCHOOL OF ARTS THE NEW YEAR, 1865.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, January 2nd,

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, January 2nd, Brilliant Success.

Housen crowded and audiences delighted with Cressy and Ayres Historical Diormna of the AFERICAN WAR, Eshi-sim all the great BATLES, BOMBARDMENTS, SHEGES, REVIEWS, and NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, the whole produced with Startling Dioramic Effects.

Also, the Voyage to Europe, and European Scenery, closing with a modelled representation of the GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT between the Iron-clad vessels MONITOR and MERRIMAC, with the simking and burning of the frigates. CUMBERLAND and CONGRESS.

CRESSY and AYERS. Proprietors.

CRESSY and AYERS. Proprietors.

CRESSY and AYERS. Proprietors.

General State of the BIANCHI COLOURED TROUPE, consisting of Funny Collins, Henry Russell, P. Walsh, T. Gall, C. Honey, W. Reid. FRIDAY and SATURDAY 6 h and 7th January.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE,
MONDAY, January 2nd, 1865.
Mr. J. L. BYERS has great pleusure to announce the Mr. J. L. Differs has great passars to announce the performance of a drama complete, with interest fall of the nest magnificent and starting effects—profounced by the general voice of a large and intelligent audience on Saurday night the most genuine hit ever made in this city, under the supervision of that popular tragedian,

entitled the
BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP. Quentin Matsy (Blackmith or Autwerp ... J. H. Allen Agnes Flors (the painter's daughter) ... Julia Hudson Supported by the most complete corps in Sydney. Pantonime in Old Ireland to conclude.

Sydney Volunteer Fire Company,
No. 2.—The Ninth Anniversary PiCNIC of the
shove company will be heldest Balmoral Gardens, Middle
Barbour, on WEDNESDAY, January 4th; steamer
BREADALBANE to leave Circular Quay, at 9.30 s.m.
Full German Band in attendance.
Tickets to be had of the following gwattemen —
Mr. Waiter Henny, Fift-street

ets to be had of the following geutlemen:

Waiter Henny, Fitt-street
G. Line, George-street
R. Trenain, Fitt-street
R. Trenain, Fitt-street
Thomas D. M'Nah, Phillip-street
Thomas D. M'Nah, Phillip-street
Thomas D. M'Nah, Pitt and K ing streets
Edwin Gee, King and Castlerough streets
John Stephens, 23 Hossins-place
A. Gribben Elizabeth-street
W. H. Walker, Fitt-street North
Robert Brown, Exchange Hotel
John Hearne, Francis-street
C. Richards, Borton's Hotel,
All, and St. PPER will sale.

A BALL and SUPPER will take place at the California Inn, Athlone-place, off Parrumatta-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING. Double tickets, 3s. 6d. each. CHARLES HARRISON, proprietor.

A GRAND BALL, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, I. George-street, THIS EVENING, 2nd Janua DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS' Soirce Dansante, THIS EVENING.

PEW YEAR'S BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his ANNUAL BALL will take place at his Assembly Rooms, Columnade, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING (Monday). Gentlemen's tickets, ten shillings; Ladies', five shillings. To be had at his residence.

M. R. CHARLES READ'S Quadrille Party, THIS
Woolley Folia. Assembly Rooms, 75, William-street,

PICNIC TO CREMORNE of the Boarke-street Con-gregational School and friends, THIS DAY, January and. First steamer for visitors at 10 a.m., from Woodloomooloo Bay, and will continue to ply regularly during the day. during the day.

WILEY and SON'S PICNIC.—Boat at Woolloo pooleo Quay at 9, 11, and 1, sharp.

CHLY, RIT'S VOCAL MUSIC SCHOOLS.—Annua EXCLUSIVE to MIDDLE HARBOUR, of Anni

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE-CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON,

NEW YEAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

DRINGE OF WALES THEATRE Mr. JAMES SIMMONDS.—SIR,—I acknowledge to

Mr. JAMES SIAMONDS.—DIR.—1 acades and have this day received from you the sum of one hundred pounds, being the value of the first prize of your gift presentation, my ticket being number 8461.

Yours, &c.,
DAVID LAMONT.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE-Lessee and Manager, Mr. James Simmonds. Continued TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

TO-NIGHT, and every evening until further notice,
The Grand Christmas Pantomines of
HARLEQUIN KING GANDER, AND MOTHER
GOOSE,
and the
THREE PRINCES IN THE TOWER;

or the
MAGIC GLASS DISTAFFS.
With new and magnificent scenery, by Mr. Wilson and sistants.

Prince Belovor, Mr. Joyce
Nomark
Wolf and Worm, creatures of Richeraft
Messrs. Hasker and Daniel

Wolf and Worn, creatures of Richeraft.

Messrs, Hacker and Daniel
Stab, Grab, Knab, and Dab (Free Companions
in the pay of Richeraft).

Messrs, James, Campbell, Jeffens, and Richmone
Mother Goose (Protector of the Royal House of

Mother Geore (Protector of the Royal House of Guards, Courtiers, Ladies in Walting, Programme of Scenery and Incidents—Council Chamber in the Royal Castle of Gandersholm (localised by Mr. G. R. Merton), Exterior of the Round Tower of Godlingborg, Terrace Garden on the Top of the Tower (101 Hall of Judgment and Oubliette in the Vaults of the Tower; the Exterior of the Tower; Summit of the Rocksandblocksanfels, overhanging the Brockenskanthel (sunrise); the Gardens of Gander-sholm; Chamber in the Castle.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE!

The Ocean Home of the Coral Nyamba, or Valley of

curpased in the colony—painted need by Mr. John Reuno—entitled GLADE OF FERNS.

designes by Mr. John Reuno-entitled GLADE. OF FERNS.

The whole of the magnificent scenery from the pencil of Mr. Wilson, assisted by Mr. Setright, &c.

The new stage effects, machinery, &c., by Mr. John Renne, Mr. Cooper, and numerous assistants.

For the music, a few stray (hairs have been selected from the head of Mr. John Hall, and he himself has arranged them for an admirable band.

The picturesque and characteristic costumes by Mrs. Jager and a host of talent.

The whole of the properties have been under the entire direction of Herr Cushla, assisted by Mr. Kelly, &c.

Shy Cards.

Gaul alias Gold—possessing extraordinary powers, but in this case not up to the required standard. Mr. C. Miran Amalgam—(his Jackall)—an amalgamated of spirit, spirit, and spout.

Mr. Hogan yellow boy—generally a scarce article, but in the present instance "all there" when wanted.

Mr. Flynn. Attendant Nuggets—whose position in this affair is very nug-atory.

Messrs. Quartz, Mica, Pipeclay, Rock, and Gravel.

Rum Cards.

Attendant Nuggets—whose position.

Attendant Nuggets—whose position whose position.

Attendant Nuggets—whose position whose position.

Attendant Nuggets—whose position whose position whose position.

Attendant Nuggets—whose position whose position whose position whose position.

Attendant Nuggets—whose position whose position whose position whose position.

Attendant Nuggets

AuXHALL Cards

Trifles, King of Clubs, a despotic tyrant of the officer.

Buses plying all day: JOHN GRICE, propriete.

Attendant Nuggets

AuXHALL Cards

Trifles, King of Clubs, a despotic tyrant of the officer.

Buses plying all day: JOHN GRICE, propriete.

Attendant Nuggets

AuXHALL Cards

Trifles, King of Clubs, a despotic tyrant of the officer.

Attendant Nuggets

A

In consequence of the great expense of the panto-mine, the prices will be as follows:—Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s.; upper circle, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Half-price to children ten years of age, accompanied by their parents, to dress circle, stalls, and pit.

PARRAMATTA.—ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Out Pride of Australia, No. 2488.—A screed PROCESSION will take place in Paramanta on MONDAY, 2nd January, 1865. Members of the above Court are requested to assemble at the Court-room, at 9 o'clock a.m. sharp, to meet the officers and brothers of various Courts from Sydney by the 9.50 train. Full regalia. Tickets for the dinner to be had from P. C. R. PAGE, and the C. R.'s of various Courts are various Courts.

L. MENSER, C.R. SAMUEL JONES, Secreta

NEW YEAR'S DAY—Sir Joseph Banks Hotel,
Botany Bay.—Every preparation made for visitors.
Tickets for the one o'clock dinner to be had at the bar. The
bowling green and gardens are in spiendid order. The bost
road is by Randwick—turn to the right half-way down
Coggie Hill. Omnibuses will leave the corner of King and
George streets every half-hour. PICNIC PARTIES.—ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,
Picnic and Pleasure Grounds, Botany.—The most
delightful resort out of Sydney, with its rustic bowers
shady groves, zoological collection, &c., &c., may be enjoyed
throughout the day for the charge of its; children halfprice. Superior stabling and lock-up coach-houses. PRICE THREEPENCE.

G OVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—
RANDWICK BACES.
MONDAY, 2nd January, 1865,
Excursion Trains will leave RICHMOND and Windsor ... Mulgrave ... Riverstone ... Blacktown ...

Actively—Sydney.

(Arrivel)—Sydney.

Returning from Sydney for the above stations at 7.2 p.m. Single fares for the double journey available for the day only.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works—Railway Branch.

Sydney. 29th December, 1864.

O VERN MENT RAILWAYS.—

WINDSOR AND RICHMOND LINE.

WINDSOR AND RICHMOND LINE.

WINDSOR AND RICHMOND LINE.

MONDAY, 2nd January, 1865.

Excursion Trains to RIVERSTONE, MULGRAVE,
WINDSOR, and RICHMOND will leave Sydney on
the above day, at 9.0 and 10.15 a.m.; returning at 4 p.m.
and 6.45 p.m. from Richmond, calling at all stations.
Single fares for the double journey, available for the day

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways, A Department of Public Works—Railway Brunch, Sydney, 29th December, 1864.

Great Southern, Western, and Windsor and Rich

Great Southern, Western, and Windser and Richmond Railways.

MONDAY, 2nd January, 1865.

Excursion Tickets will be issued on the above date, at a Single Fare for a double journey, at and to all stations, available for the day only.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works—Railway Branch,
Sydney, 28th December, 1864.

Sydney, 29th December, 1964.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB RACES.—
Tattersall's Club Races.
Randwick Raccourse, MONDAY, January 2nd.,
TICKETS of admission to the Grand Stand and
Saddling Padrick can be obtained at Tattersall's Hotel,
Pitt-street, and on the day of the Races at the box office of
the Grand Stand on the course. Charge 2s, 6d.
WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN, Tattersall's Hotel.

Randwick Raccourse, MONDAY, January 2nd, 1865.
A first-class LUNCHEON will be provided (including all the definates of the season) for the members of Tators-sell's Club and their friends, in the Jockey Club Dining Room, under the Grand Stand.
WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN, Tattersall's Hotel.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB RACES— Tattersall's Club Races.
Randwick Racecourse, MONDAY, January 2nd.
LUNCH for the Public, at Tattersall's Hotel, under the and Stand.

Charge, 2s. 6d.

WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN, Tattersall's Hotel.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING OF 1866.

RENEWAL of the (Australian) DERBY STAKES of 30 sovs. each, h. r., for coits Set. 10 lb., and fillies 8 st. 5 lb., then three years old. One mile and a half. If more than twenty subscribers, the owner of the second horse to receive 60 sovs. out of the stakes, which are to be made at the Secretary's office, in Sydney, before starting, or not entitled to receive, though a ginare. The winner to pay 26 sovs. towards the expenses and regulations of the course. The subscription to close on the Thursday after the AUTUMN Meeting of 1863, and the horses to be named to the Secretary, in Sydney, on or before that day.

AUTUMN OF 1867.

RENEWAL of the (Australian) ST. LEGER STAKES of 30 sovs. ech. h.ft., for coits 8 st. 10 lbs. and fillies 8st. 5 lbs., then three years old. One mile such three quarters. If more than twenty subscribers, the owner of the second horse to receive 60 sovs. out of the stakes, which are to be made at the Secretary's office, in Sydney, before starting, or not entitled to receive, though a winner. The winner tops 20 sovs. towards the expenses and regulations of the course. The subscriptions to close on the Thursday after the Autumn Meeting of 1865, and the horses to by named to the Secretary, in Sydney, or, or before that day.

THE DERBY ST. LEGER HANDALAL, 207 Soys. (from the fund) added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each for acceptors, b. ft., for horses nominated in either the Austral AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

NEW YEAR'S DAY—RANDWICK RACES.— The best place of anusement for the day. Seven NEW YEAR'S DAY.—RANDWICK RACES.— The best place of annescment for the day. Seven

W ATSON'S BAY.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Steam-ers during the day from Circular Quay and Wool-W ATSON'S BAY.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Great success of the Buckley Minstrels on Boxing Day.

W ATSON'S BAY. NEW YEAR'S DAY. Come and hear them sing their comic songs, &c. W ATSON'S BAY.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Lots of Fun. Climbing greasy pole, and other sports.

W ATSON'S BAY MENAGERIE, the finest Gol-lection of Wild Beasts in the colonies. W ATSON'S BAY MENAGERIE.—Come and soo Mrs. Monkey and her young one.

BROKEN BAY EXCURSION.
THIS DAY, from Clarence and Richmond Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, AGNES IRVING, Captain GREER, at 10 a.m.

So. for the trip.

EER, at 10 a.m.
Fare 5s. for the trip.
F. KORFP. MIDDLE HARBOUR, Clontarf Gardens,—
The KIAMA, THIS DAY, at 10, 12.30, from Circular Quay, calling at Woolloomeoloo Bay.

Band engaged.

Return tickets.......................... 2a. 6d. csch.

Return

ANLY BEACH STRAM
Steamers URARA
GRAFTON
BREADALBANE
KEMBLA,
rom Circular Quay, at 10 a.m., and every half-hour.
From Woolloomodoo Bay, at 10 a.m.,
PHANTOM
GRAFTON.
Genean Band engaged.
Y. KORF MANLY BEACH STRAMERS, THIS DAY.-

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS.— TUESDAY, 3rd January.
From Circular Quay, at 10.16 and 11, and January. Return tickets 2s. each. F: ROUPP. P. ROGER.

New YEAR'S NIGHT—The first Annual SHELL
will take place at the Shekeperian Hells King and
Sussex streets, on MONDAY, January 2nd, 1865; Admission, Is.

THE PATRICULATION NOTICES FIRM ALL MODES AT LANGE AND ALL MODES AND ALL MANAGEMENT AND AL

National Library of Australia

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

(From the Loudon Review, October 1.)

From the Louisin Review, George 1/2

the grave of Shelley, of Keats, and of Bizabeth Barrett Browning—this week sends as news of the death, at sunny and illustrious Florence, of Walter Savage Landor, another English poet, not so decidedly great as the three we have mentioned, yet of a rare and exquisite gains. The poet of "The Cener," the singer of "Endymion" and of the early gods, and the and of the early gods, and the of "Endymion" and of the early gods, and the npt and passion-wasted woman who consumed her fragile life in the glory and power of her mental erectiveness, all died prematurely—the first two especially so. Landor, on the contrary, seemed to conserve his vitality in the warm and careesing South, until he attained an age far beyond the ordinary span of human beings. When he drew his last breath on the age far beyond the ordinary span of human beings. When he drew his last breath on the 17th of September, he wanted less than five months of ninety. The death of so wereable a member of the Literary Republic, though one has expected to hear of it, almost day by day, for some years past, cannot fall, when at length it comes, to communicate a thock even greater than we should experience from the decease of much younger men. When a monagenarian of distinction dies, he seems to carry away with him a portion of the preceding carry away with him a portion of the preceding with which it is always interesting agreeable to possess a few living links. Year by year, the lingering relies of the old Georgian times are being taken from among us, and soon there will be no one left who can talk from personal recollections of the days of the first French Revolution. The author of the "Imaginary Conversations" was almost the very last of that great band of literary more reads. of literary men—poets and prose writers— who cast such a light over the close of the sighteenth and commencement of the nineteenth centuries. We cannot recollect any writer, even of the latter part of that era, still spared to us, besides Mr. Proctor; and "Barry Cornwall" was quite a cadet in comparison with such veteran captains and colonels as Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, and Landor. It was about the time of the Reign of Terror, or but shortly after, that Landor published his first volume of poems; yet up to a very recent date his familiar name appeared every now and then in the newspapers at the foot of verses and philippics on contemporary events. We are accustomed to regard Byron, Shelley, and Kcats as men of an epoch long gone by, and in many respects very different from our own; yet the oldest of the three—Byron—was but six or seven years of age when Landor commenced his public career as an author; and besides Mr. Proctor; and "Barry Cornwall" was menced his public career as an author; and Keats, if he were living, would still only be sixty-eight. Though some years younger than Rogers, Landor belonged to the same general period, and when Rogers died, he seemed to succeed to the old banker-poet's honours as the literary representative of the past revolutionary era. In many respects he was a much more fitting representative than Rogers; for he was himself revolutionary a genuine product of the scorching lyva-flood which, seventy years ago, and gore, rolled over the mind of Europe, and, like the actual lava-flood of Eina s. fertilised and warmed into rich growths of corn and vine the fields which it night at first have seemed to desolate. Rogers, indeed, belonged even to the pre-revolutionary seried. He called when he was a young man t Johnson's chambers in Bolt-court, and ran way in terror of the grim old Leviathan when his hand was on the knocker. Johnson died in 1784, at which time the ancient order of things still undisturbed; so that Rogers's taster and feelings were formed before the great and realings were formed before the great outbreak of Paris. Landor, however, was not born until 30th January, 1775, and was therefore only fourteen years of age in 1789, the time from which the actual revolution in France may be said to date. Consequently, his mind, at a most impressionable time of life, received a republican and democratic bias from the daily progress of events on the other side of the Channel. All the enthusiastic young men of that time were republicans. Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, in the warmth and ardour of their youth, hymned the glorious advent of Liberty, and concocted schemes for the regeneration of the world, and became disenchanted as so many to, and, in mere hopelessness or petulance, went over to the side of rampant Torysm. Landor had a decree fifth in the control of the cont im. Landor had a deeper faith in the princi-les which he espoused in early life, or a more subborn pride of consistency; for, to his etermalboom prine of consistency; for, to his eter-mal honour be it said, he preserved, even to the and, amidst the frosts and snows of age, his pathful passion for the universal freedom of ankind. That ression, we cannot but think, smetimes evinced itself in very injudicious fems. In his hatred of tyrants he vindicated the stunid mistake of tyrangicide, and seen at the stupid mistake of tyrannicide, and even at one time publicly offered a reward to anyone the would kill a despot. His Liberalism was

long after age has dimmed his eyes and en-feebled the energies of his soul. It is so comneon a thing for men as they grow old to lose their faith in the nobler aspirations of youth—it is, indeed, so natural a result of disappointment, and failure, and weariness of heart, and the soreness of long conflict and the bitter expesorreess of long connect and the latter experiences of life, to say nothing of the baser mo-tives which influence many—that we ordinarily pass over the offence with a certain silent pal-liation, though it is really one of the most melancholy evidences of human frailty. But the reputation of Landor needs no such excuses reputation of Landor needs no such excuses. Though coming of an aristocratic stock—for he combined in his veins some of the best blood of Warwickshire and Staffordshire—he was from first to last true to the popular principles he espoused as a boy; and when, in 1808, he raised a troop of volunteers, and went out to Spain to fight on the side of the people against the invasion of Napoleon, or when, in subsequent days, he returned to King Ferdinand his commission as colonel, and the record of thanks of the Supreme Junta, on that monarch setting aside the con-Junta, on that monarch setting aside the con-stitution, he was not more thoroughly imbued with the love of freedom, and with sympathy for the oppressed of all races, than when in very recent years he hailed the uprising of the talian people, and prophesied the downfall of the Papal tyranny. His own personal predi-lections were for the ancient republican form of government which shines with such ideal grandeur from the annals of Greece and Rome nd he would probably have been pleased to see the Areopagus sitting again at Athens, and con the Areopagus sitting again at Athens, and con-suls governing Italy once more from the palaces of the Eternal City. But he was not bigoted to these classical and scholarly tastes. He was for some years very friendly to the second French Empire, though he afterwards broke with Louis Napoleon, and rated him bitterly, because he thought he had not fulfilled the Liberal programme of the "Idees," and had treacherously retreated from the war of 1859; and we believe he accepted the monarchical government of Victor Emmanuel as a legitimate expres-Victor Emmanuel as a legitimate expression of the national will. So, also, in his earlier years, with the rule of King Ferdinand of Spain, which he helped to rescue from the intervention of Napoleon, on the understanding that he meant to govern constitutionally. Landor, therefore, cannot be said to have been a fanatical republican; but there can be no doubt that he had an individual partiality for the elective form of government. We recollect reading some verses of his in a We recollect reading some verses of his in a weekly contemporary at the time of the French Revolution of 1848, in which he exhorted the Provisional Government not to amend or re-construct monarchy, as in 1830—not

To try and prune the deadly tree, But wrench the root of Royalty. We have not seen this poem since the time in question, but we believe the quotation is exact.

Masculine, nervous writing, that, for a man of

eventy-three! e same classic tastes which made Landor republican gave the form and colour of his genius. He composed in Latin where most other men would have chosen their own language; and even when he wrote in English (which he handled with consummate power and grace), he thought, so to say, in Latin (which he handled with consummate power and grace), he thought, so to say, in Latin and Greek. His poetry was statussque in its outline, its proportions, its repose, its pale marmoreal beauty, its freedom from anything startling, passionate, tumultuous, and gorgeous, and its appeal to the inner perceptions of cultivated minds; his prose, though full of implied feeling and subtle harmony, had the severity and the jealous restraint of a mind disciplined by familiarity with the demi-gods of the ancient world. His with the demi-gods of the ancient world. His "Imaginary Conversations" are rich in thought and individuality, and, though far from bein and individuality, and, though far from being "popular reading," will retain a permanent place in English letters. Next to the glories of Greece and Rome, mediaval Italy had the greatest attractions for Landor, and there can be greatest attractions for Landor, and there can be no doubt that he profoundly apprehended the character of the Italian people—their faults as well as their virtues. The best years of his life were spent in his exquisite villa near Florence, within sight of those "Etrurian shades" which, "high over-arched, embower" the slopes of Vallombrosa; amidst the splendid memories of the old commercial republic, and companioned by the ghosts of statesmen, soldiers, poets, painters, architects. statesmen, soldiers, poets, peinters, architects, and philosophers—the stately procession of four centuries, from Dante to Galileo. Though Landor for awhile abandoned France and Italy, Landor for awhile abandoned France and Italy, his heart must assuredly have always been there; and, after a residence of a few years at Bath—the English city which, above all others, possesses, both in its buildings and in its surrounding scenery, an Italian character—he returned to the banks of the Arno, and in the land of his affections has at length concluded his long life. He had a great admiration of the Tuscan disposition, and used to say that people must or to position, and used to say that people must go to Tuscany to know what a true gentleman is. The last fer years of his life had the las and something of the weariness of extreme age. He is now, however, at rest in that solemn pose which is appointed for us all; but his genius will be alive, and working on the minds of others, long after we, who have no such legacy to bequeath, shall have followed him.

MR. SAMUEL LAING ON INDIA.

On the evening of Tuesday, October 11, Mr. Laing, late Finance Minister for India, gave a lecture in the Grammar School at Kirkwall, N.B., his native place, in accordance with the invitation of the Young Men's Literary Association. The Orkney Herald reports the lecture at length, and from it we gather that he opened by remarking the control of the by remarking upon the manner in which his work was received at home. He found, greatly to his surprise, on landing in England, that in-stead of having satisfied every one that Indian finance was restored, Sir Charles Wood was taking every opportunity to impress his countrymen with the belief that his budget was a delusion. Of course he was very angry, but he could now look back with equanimity at the controversy, especially, he added, because every one of his disputed figures had been substantiated by the result. But he admitted that is Charles. by the result. But he admitted that Sir Charle Wood's attack upon him was not so entirely without excuse as it appeared to him at the time. His character as a Finance Minister was not sufficiently high to justify Sir Charles Wood in taking for granted his assertion that the chronic deficit of £6,000,000 had in a few shorts months. months been converted into a surplus. Sir Charles Wood acted from a sense of public duty, and he bore him no grudge. Leaving this matter, Mr. Laing traced the progress of India from the small settlement of a few factories, scarcely a century ago, to the empire of 150,000,000 subjects now under our rule; and then he spoke of the condition of Indian finance when he landed. He found a deficit of £6,000,000; newly imposed taxes un-popular and unproductive; the credit of the Government low; and only £28,000,000 a-year

revenue, admiting reduction. Out of this they saved £5,000,000 by reduction in three months; saved £5,000,000 by reduction in three months; £2,000,000 more during the next year, and that with the buoyancy of the revenue gave a surplus, after remitting taxation and increasing outlay upon public works. No salaries were reduced by these savings, though regiments were disbanded and offices were consolidated or abolished. He always considered the principle of managing public affairs should be the same as in private business. The plans he pursued, in India were precisely similar to those he had adopted when called to the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway at a time when its finances were at a low ebb. The question of barracks and public buildings was very like that of stations and platelayers' cottages; so that of stations and platelayers' cottages; so also the question whether one battalion could be safely trusted to the work of two, was similar to the question, could one pointsman instead of two be trusted at a certain junction. Patience two be trusted at a certain junction. Patience in hearing evidence, common sense in weighing the arcs and cons, and promptitude in carrying out the decision, were required in both cases. Having described the changes made in the government on the ending of the Rast India Company's rule, he said there was one grave question on which he always differed from Sir Charles Wood, and upon which he felt the greatest uneasuress, that is, he felt the greatest uneasiness, that is, as to the extent to which the Government of India is to be conducted in India or in England. "Admitting that some check on the absolute power of a Governor-General as wielded by Lord Dalhousie and the great vice as wielded by Lord Dalhousie and the great vice-roys who preceded him, is necessary and desir-able, the question is, shall this be done as regards England by the general supervision and control of the Secretary of State in important matters; and as regards India by decentralisation and increasing the strength and authority of those great councils of the State where public matters are discussed and different interests are represented; or shall it be done by de molishing the authority of all Indian govern men from the Viceroy downwards, and practi-cally resting the government in a Secretary of State and a council of retired Indians sitting in London? The former was the principle advo-cated by Lord Canning and all the distinguished Indian officials with whom I came in contact in India. The latter had been the principle held by the Home Government, and to a great extent acted on for the last three years." He was of opinion that this system impairs the prestige and authority of the Governor-General. always be mainspring of the government of India. It seemed to him that to centralise everything in London was only to repeat in a tenfeld more dangerous manner the mistake of Lord Dalhousie in centring everything in Calcutta. The inevitable result of the system was that the colonial Government would be unpopular. It was now unpopular in Canada, Australia, the Cape, and everywhere, and would be so, so long as it attempted to govern distant colonics from Downing-street, In three cases out of four it was wrong, with the very best intention, from the want of local knowledge; in the fourth case, where it was right, it was sure to be misunderstood, and often more bitterly abused than when it had made a mistake. He then spoke of the competitive system, and feared it had been carried too far in regard to Indian appointments. The old system, whatever may have been its defects, worked well in the essential point of giving us an admirable body of public servants. cutte. The inevitable result of the system an admirable body of public servants who were, as a general rule, prouc of the service, and attached to the country. Competitive examination may give country. Competitive examination may give a class of equal abilities, but will not give men of equal standing, and equally attached to India by ties of family connection. The first man whom you may pick up on the streets may be intrinsically as good a man as the son of Sir John Lawrence, but Mr. Laing doubted if he is likely to be as good a man for the special work you want out of an Indian official. In conclusion, Mr. Laing spoke of the future of India. "Lord Canning," he said, "left India in the flood tide of prosperity, and at the very pinnacle of his own personal reputation and popularity. The recollections of the and popularity. The recollections of the mutiny were not only effaced, but a new and unknown feeling of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to British rule had sprung up among a large class of the native population. The official European community was proud of its chief; the non-official Europeans, once bitterly hostile, were thoroughly reconciled; and when Lord Canning left India, it is hard to say whether he was most esteemed and beloved by natives or Europeans. When he met Lord Elgin on the steps of Government House he handed over to him a new empire, pacified, reconciled, reorganised, in a state of the highest material and financial prosperity, and full of hope for the future. It is because I had the privilege of sharing in the council of that illustrious states among a large class of the native por sharing in the council of that illustrious states man, and of taking a zealous and active, though humble part in the great work which was going on, that I have presumed to-night on the patience of an indulgent audience to discourse at ength on subjects which to me must always retain the deepest interest. It is because I feel this deep interest that I have thought it my duty, in drawing a picture of India's present prosperity, not to omit mention of those rising dangers by which, in my judgment, that prosperity may be im-perilled. I see nothing in the situation of India itself which is not full of promise. I see no limit to the material prosperity which awaits it as communications are opened up, commerce extended, and agriculture improved; and I see no limit to the social, political, educational, and ultimately religious and moral advance which will surely attend on this development of peaceful progress and contact with expanding civilisation. The only cloud in the horize to me to be the tendency to centralise details of Government too much in an office 8000 miles off. and where, in the absence of free contact with the varied classes, European and native Indian society, red-tape of necessity assumed undue preponderance, and a narrow, illiberal, and irritating tone is given to the relations between the supreme power and the body of public servants, from the Governor-General downwards, by whom the work of governing India must, after all, be practically done on the spot. I think we shall be shutting our eyes to all experience if we are not led to apprehend that, with an empire rising so rapidly in all the elements of wealth, intelligence, and independence, the unpopularity which has attended all attempts to concentrate details of government in Downing-street did not soon and irritating tone is given to the

ment in Downing-street did not soon extend from the official to the non-official

community, and, as in the celebrated instance of

the Mysore grants, unite all England in one

of the storm which it had raised. The other

great danger which I see is that of the deterioration of the great Indian services by too complete a rupture with their past traditions, and too absolute an application of the favourite English theories of the day. After all, men,

tot measures, are the great requisite in India. As long as we have a succession of men in the

chorus of indignant remonstrance against Government too distant to hear even the whistle

civil and military services like those of who two Lawrences, Frere, Outram, Montgomery, Grant, Edmonstone, and Beadon may be taken as the type, I have no fear for India. But shall we retain that stamp of men when the system under which they were selected and trained has been obligant and when the posts of emplument and ated, and when the posts of emolument and pects of preferment have been considerably prospects of preferment have been considerably curtailed? Will a staff corps, to be recruited by officers who may volunteer from the Queen's regiments serving in India, give us the same class of men as the cadets of Addiscombe—men who, like Havelock, were content for years with the patient drudgery and hardly earned pay of subaltern service in a native Indian regim while all the time they had in them, to be calle while all the time they had in them, to be called forth in case of need, the elements of the hero and the statesman? For my part I can only say that I hope for the best, but that it is a hazardous experiment. It is an experiment which I would not myself have ventured to make. I would not, to use a homely phrase, have "put all my eggs in the sam basket." I would have retained the old or ganisation of the Indian army in Madras and Bombay, where it had remained faithful, and confined the experiment of reorganisation, in the first instance at least, to Bengal, when the native army had dissolved itself by mutiny. I would have retained Addiscombe and Hayley bury, and introduced the system of competitive oury, and introduced the system of competitive examination only partially, and at an earlier age. I would have given the new system a fair start by such a prompt and liberal settle-ment with all superseded officers as should make the whole service feel they had been dealt with generously. But these are mere dreams. I had no power in these matters, mere greams. I had no power in these matters, and in all probability never shall have any. I merely signalise dangers which appear to me to menace the future, but which I heartily hope may be successfully surmounted. After all, I great faith in the good sense and sterling qualities of Britons of every grade and under all circumstances. If defects are found to exist in India they will be discovered and amended. The country is so prosperous that it will take a great deal to hurt it. The finances are in such a state that, with continued economy in great matters, money is no obstacle in earrying out reforms proved to be desirable. The only thing I fear is the centralisation of authority at a distance, until officials on the spot lose the habit of thinking and acting for themselves, while distant authorities ignore dangers till they become serious, simply because they live 800 miles off in a different circle of ideas and surmiles off in a different circle of ideas and surrounding atmosphere. I must now conclude. I fear you may think I have anticipated the privilege of old age, to which I am hardly yet entitled, by indulging in the pleasure of hearing myself talk on topics more interesting to myself, from personal recollection, than they can possibly be to a general audience. But they are topics of real importance and interest, which will form hereafter a portion, and that perhaps not the least considerable, of the history of the age in which we live. They are topics which vitally affect the present welfare and future destinies of the population of 150.000.000 souls which tinies of the population of 150,000,000 souls which Providence has entrusted to the guidance of the British race in India.

HUSBANDS THE view which a wife takes of the character of her husband is, for obvious reasons, not always identical with that taken by the outside world. We all know eases of women finding every possible excellence in men whom everybody else agrees in pronouncing very silly and ver selfsh; and, on the other hand, men who com monly pass for everything that is generous and high-souled are often known at home to be full of petry egotisms and unlovable weaknesses. It is a little more curious that in the latter case women, as a rule, do not even wish other peo ple to agree with them. They pour out no sooner does the friend appear to share their convictions about the husband's shortcomings than, as Nancy Lammeter said, "they turn round and praise him as if they wanted to sell him."

They do him as if they wanted to sell him." They do not so much want sympathy as an opportunity of relieving their feelings, and nobody can become the confidante of a large circle of aggrieved married women who does not thoroughly understand this. Having married with impracticable views, or else with no views at all, about the life which they are entering, they subside if of a weak temperament into disthey subside, if of a weak temperament, into dis-content and uneasiness; or, if possessed of irre-pressible natural activity, they find a sufficient pressible natural activity, they find a sufficient cutlet for their dissatisfaction in the nursery, or at Doreas meetings, or in bullying Tractarian ar Mationalist curates. The fact that they refuse to allow anybody but themselves to abuse the husband for ceasing to be a lover says much for the general sense of what is due to conjugal honour. And this, after all, is often the sum of havies and tramps, there are men who treat their wives with downright cruelty and heart-lessness; but if this were other than distinctly exceptional, it would be quite impossible, even with the safety-valve of a Divorce Court, for society to hold together. Less bitter than this, but still intolerable enough, is a husband of an imperious and arrogant temper, who constantly offends his wife and everybody else by insolence and dogmatism. But by far the larger number of Englishmen are neither cruel nor overbearing. They are as a rule properly foud of their They are, as a rule, properly fond of their wives, and like them to be as happy and comfortable as possible; and the failure in this respect, where there is failure, is principally due to the nonsensical theories which young ladies too often entertain about married life—theories, however, for which they could not be incoming. however, for which they ought not to incur the entire blame. So long as they receive the peculiarly whimsical education which is at present thought good enough for all practical purposes, and are confined—unless present they can write novels, or feel a call to practise physic—to the weakest kinds of make-believe activity, we cannot expect them to hold very sound notions about the whole duty of wives Some philosopher has said that man finds himself seven years older the dw after his marriage. The revolution wrough in the mind of a woman must be still more remarkable. Marriage being the only goal which, in the vast majority of cases, she has ever been taught to look forward to or aim after, whatever discoveries she may make on arriving there produc a proportionately deeper impression upon her than upon the man, as she has fewer other interests. If the anticipated bliss of this state is unfulfilled, then life is vanity indeed. Some women seem to be left stunned an thelpless on finding that married life is not a sort of lasting pienic, and pass the remnant of their days in impotent whining. With others luckily, the instinct of self-preservation and self-respect is too strong for this, and after a short stage of mental blankness they come the stage of mental blankness they come the season of mental blankness they come they can be season of mental blankness they come they can be season of the se stage of mental blankness they soon grasp the truth, that what they had mistaken for the goal is only the starting-point of a journey that will

demand a good many virtues of which hitherto they have only read in Sunday books. We are not saying that all wives are disappointed in their husbands, and must necessarily fall into one or other of these two classes. Many of them want so exceed ally little in return for their heart and hand that disappointment is almost out of the question. Some, again, are by nature of an affectionate and reverential temper which refuses to see the flaws in anybody to whom they have once fairly attached them-selves, and husbands frequently fancy that this is what they have a right to expect. Apart from the question whether they are often likely to get it, it is worth considering how far such mental prostration is profitable either to the idol or the votary. But although everybody may know abundant instances of wives who are profoundly contented with their husbands, we protoundly contented with their nusbands, we suspect the number of those who find their lords precisely what, before marriage, they supposed them to be, is exceedingly small. It would be a piece of absurd and cynical affectation to say that the happiness of married life is only a decorous fancy; yet we are tolerably confi-dent that the verdict of almost any twelve candid matrons who could be impanelled would be to the effect that this happiness is of a very different kind from that which they had anticipated, and that the husband is an incredibly different manner of man from the suitor dibly different manner of man from the suitor. It would, indeed, be very strange if it were otherwise. When he is in love, a man may think as a child and speak as a child; but, if he is to go on growing, he must put away childish them on the barley-sugar which, in its place, had been so exquisitely palatable. Still, the change from barley-sugar to beef and mutton not unfrequently occasions a decided shock to the moral system. A poet or a novelist of the analytic school would find an admir-able subject in the working of this change upon a mind fortunately of rare and upon a mind fortunately of rare and exceptional sensitiveness, such as one occasionally encounters in real life. The sorrows of men who have been jilted are now a worn-out theme, but the tragedy of a clever and high-minded woman who awakes to find hersel mated with a pragmatical ass or downright vil-lain has yet, in spite of Romola, to be effectively treated, her powers growing in strength, while his only grow in loudness or wickedness. Imagine the position of such a woman living with a bad but conceited poet, or with a man who was at war with his kind on the subject of perpetual motion, or the quadrature of the circle. Of course she does not tell everybody her wretched secret, and perhaps is herself only alive to it in a half-conscious way. But the marriage is a mistake for all that.

The most common source of unsuitable matches is plainly the sheer thoughtlessness with which many women marry. The process resembles nothing so much as raffling. Vir-tually, the whole thing in an affair of accident and chance, and the maiden who "was married and chance, and the maiden who "was married one morning as she went into the garden for parsley to stuff a rabbit," has too many imitators of her rashness. There are a great many nice questions with reference to the exact duty of parents in preventing matrimonial mistakes on the part of their daughters. Of course, if a girl has set her heart on a groom, or on a girl has set her heart on a groom, or on somebody whom they know to be an unprincipled scamp, her father and mother would be gravely to blame if they did not promptly take every possible step to prevent the marriage. But suppose the favoured suitor is what they call "a very deserving young man," but needy, are they to prohibit the match in the face of the daughter's vehement inclination? Or a case may arise in vehement inclination? Or a case may arise in which they know nothing against the character or the position of the suitor, but entertain; vague misgiving, an indistinct prejudice against him. May this be justly allowed to counterbalance the daughter's deliberate preference! There are a hundred shades of feeling between cordial approbation of a man for a son-in-law is impossible to draw the line any one point and say, Here her is justified in withholding consent. In every case, very much must depend upon the character of the daughter herself. If she is naturally weak and wrongherself. If she is naturally weak and wrong-headed, the exercise of parental authority can hardly be carried too far in order to protect her. But if she has habitually displayed a sound judgment and a solid temper, the question how far a father will be wise in imposing his veto is one which there must be a good deal of prac-tical difficulty in deciding. Something like the following language has been used on the subject of marriage settlements:—"It is evidently very inconsistent. For you to have such of marriage settlements:—"It is evidently very inconsistent for you to have such confidence in a man as to give him your daughter, and yet to impose restrictions on her property which imply that you think it quite possible that he may turn out a very objectionable person after all. You say the lement is tion, it is absurdly incomplete. The only com-plete precaution is the prohibition of the mar-riage." But surely this is a very offhand way of meeting the difficulty. It entirely assumes a position which to us appears wholly untenable
—namely, that a father can always with wisdom and justice resort to the extreme exercise of his authority. There are, as we have said, broadly marked cases where he would be bound to ex ert this authority with the utmost peremptoriness. But we submit that, as a rule, the objection on which the prohibition is founded should be substantial and distinct. The argument to which we refer supposes that a man has only to say, "You shall not marry Mr. So-and-so," and then he may immediately subside into a complacent and ur questioning conviction that he has done had whole duty as a British father. Amor Orientals and barbarians this is no doubt extremely satisfactory state of things, but in a country where women do not wrap up their faces, and may not, in cases of refractoriness, legally be tied up in sacks and thrown into the Thames, this power of despotic prohibition is a matter involving a good deal of responsibility. There may be any number of complex considerations, and, after he has duly weighed them all, the father may still be very gravely puzzled what course to take. We do not suppose that many young We do not suppose that many young women die annually of broken hearts, but it appears not unlikely that as many happy marriages are prevented by the reckless exercise of the right of prohibition as unhappy ones are produced by reckless consent. The unhappiness of a matron is greatly to be deplored; still the of a matron is greatly to be deplored; still the woes of a frustrated spinster ought to count for something. Yet because a father does not think so ill of a man as to run the risk of making his daughter seriously unhappy by thwarting her reasonable inclination, nor so well of his prudence, sagacity, and incorruptible thriftiness as to hand him over ten or twenty thousand pounds without keeping any sort of control over it, he is accused of holding a theory that sons-in-law are in the nature of burglars. Well, but, it is said, the

of this cumbrous arrangement of trustees and parchment, and heavy bills, and so on, is to and parchment, and heavy bills, and so on, is to be found in the common-law principle that a husband becomes absolutely entitled to his wife's personal property and to the profits of her real property during her fife, or, under certain circumstances, for his own life. This may be a very mischievous principle, and we are no champions of the common-law doctrines about femes corertes. But is it at all probable, if the whole common law were swept away, and every married woman became entitled, as against her married woman became entitled, as against her husband, to the absolute cornership of all her property, that a tather would cease to tie up his daughter's fortune? Would he be one whit more ready to entrust property which, after all, is his ownfor this is the case on which we are arguing to a man who, in spite of all foresight, might be tempted into bad speculations or improvident living? For though legally it might be made the woman's own property, it in me very difficult to see how it would come, as a matter of fact, to be within the control of the son-in-law. We are not saying that the common-law doctrine is not very insulting to women, and sometimes exceedingly prejudicial to their interests. This is not the question. The father wishes to times exceedingly prejudicial to their interests. This is not the question. The father wishes to secure to his daughter and her children certain property, which, be it remembered, is his own, and not theirs. He chooses that she shall have no power to frustrate this intention by diverting his gift to a person whom he may possibly like very much or possibly be quite indifferent to, and he has recourse to the only means by which he can be quite sure that his property will go where he desires that it should property will go where he desires that it should go. What has the common-law principle to do with this? He wishes it to go to his daughter, not to his son-in-law; and he knows enough of human nature to be sure that, if left in her power, the husband would be able either to coax or bully her into surrendering it, or make her life a burden to her for refusing. We consider the anti-settlement view senti-mental, not because its upholders assail the

doctrine of the common law, but because, in the substitutes which they propose, they shut their substitutes which they propose, they shut their eyes to the actual experience of mankind, and neglect the notorious conditions of married life. We maintain the question at issue to be, not whether married women should own their property, but whether a father ought "o far to adopt his daughter's enthusiastic estimate of her lover as to banish every thought that he ever can become other than immaculate and to neglect reaconable precautions account. and to neglect reasonable precautions accordingly. He has seen other marriages wh looked just as "auspicious" end in misery ruin. Of course he believes that this will otherwise, but still there is the chance; otherwise, but still there is the chance; and though he cannot protect his daughter from every possibility of being made miserable, he does the best he can. It has been said that marriage-settlements are useful only where the marriage itself was a mistake.
might be replied that they are might be replied that they are often the very means of preventing marriages from proving mistakes, because they prevent that estrangement and alienation which could scarcely fail to attend any expression of determination on the wife's part to keep to herself the property which the reformed common law had conferred upon her. The French system is, no doubt, worthy of investigation, and the machinery of English settlements may be unnecessarily cumbrous and expensive, but we should look suspiciously on any improvements springing from the cool theory that a husband is treated like a burglar because he is not allowed to have undisputed control over his father-in-law's money.—Saturday Review.

MEAN MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS FOR JULY, 1864. B = B E F E : - | No. of days rale. Total al mink | E : 5 = 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 SEES : 2 | Mona Runnidity 1:1111111

M I HITTER

Quebec, October 21—It is reported that the Con-erence have agreed upon the construction of the ower House on a basis of representation according population, the total number of members to be 194 he Conference is now discussing the powers of the

The Conference is now unconsidered to the new general Government.

Quebec, October 22.—The outline of the new Federal Constitution will probably be as follows: The Governor-General of the Confederation to be appointed by the Crown, and to be advised by the Cabinet, under the British Parliamentary form. The Cabinet, under the British Parliamentary form. cabinet by the Crown, and to be advised by the Cabinet, under the British Parliamentary form. The Government members of the Upper Chamber to be appointed by the Crown, for life. The members of the Lower House to be elected for five years; the representations to be adjusted every ten years. A Lieutenant-Governor to each province, to be appointed by the Governor-General of the Confederation, under the advice of the Federal Cabinet. The Constitution and local Legislatures to be determined by the existing Parliament. With restrict to uniformity in Snance, the Ministers of the different Provinces are engaged in preparing mandeal uniformity in Snance, the Ministers of the different Provinces are engaged in preparing mandeal uniformity in Snance, the Ministers of the different Provinces are engaged in preparing mandeal uniformity and the Confederation of the St. Alban's raiders have been accurate in Canada, one or whom now in juli at St. See has disclosed the came ploy, and states the second service of the St. Alban's raiders have been accurate for the St. Alban's raiders have been accurate the account of the St. Alban's raiders have been accurate the account of the St. Alban's raiders have been accounted by the second became also the confederate the second place.

coulded too much on the ancient classical tpc, which, to say the truth, the world has

sigrown, even in those States which and grievously in need of reform of some bid; but it contained a fine germ of noble maciples, and it is a grand and an unusual sectacle to see a man holding to his lefty conception of human progress and appellments.

SHIPPING. ABRIVALS — DECEMBER 31. 54 tons, Captain Nicholson, RRIVALD de tons, Capitale Nichelego, fron: 1 years de tons, Capitale Nichelego, fron: 1 years de Wellons, Regers - 1 recortable and 1 prisoner segment - 1 recortable and 1 prisoner de Wellons, Regers, Landon Regers, Mars Honders, Mars Honders, Mars Honders, Mars Williams, Res Noratton, Mrs Williams, Res Norat roulism's Johliten, his Secution, Mrs. Jesopp, Irolland Johliten, his Secution, Mrs. William, Rev. Millans, Rev. Williams, Rev. McGarry, Jenkins, Jesopp, Jeso

DEPARTURES -DECEMBER 31. nthay, for Shanghal. eine d'Anjon, for Potropaulovak: namania (s.), for Bobert Town. ity of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane. Jezandra (s.), for Rockhempton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JANVARY 2.

Rover, for Melbourse; Wesiloomooloo, for Lendon; for Auchland, Madoch, for Valparaise; Mary and Edith.

CLEARANCES. - DECREMENT 21, objects to the Control of the Control

COASTERS INWARDS -DECEMBER SL.

COASTERS OUTWARDS -- DECEMBER St., for Morpeth; Star of the Evening, for Woll Scoret, Jason, Bayer, Mayor, Rayer, for Name

a Bay.

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i, 8 tone prari abell, Order.

EXPORTS.—DECREDER 31.
(a.), for Hobert Town: 1 package matting, 8. Thomps: 1 case fruit, 8. Herrod; 1 case fruit, 6 Theres; 8 goods, 2 packages mouldings, 1 case pipes, 3 cases case stationery, 5 cases chairs, 3. Kohn and Co 4 Edith, for bouth 6es Enands: 680 tone coat, 8.

SHIPS MAILS.

alls will close at the General Post Office as follows:

A Mulbourne.—By the Ranguirs (a), on Tuesday, at Dan Babarone and Pc r Dentson.—By the James Paterson s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p us. my, at 4.30 p m. a — By the Lady Bowen (s.), on Wednesday, at

Orego, eccamber 10.—Kate Waters, barque, \$80 tons, Calder, from

sher 30.—Seetis, Frompt, Tanne, and Seel, from Syds CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES, -DECRESES St.

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eschage gold (45 oz. 6 dws) If grs), J. Fraser and Co,
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Bang pig troe, F. R. Stassil and Co

nenticous, W. Saber.*
DUTY PAID.
Is als, 5813 gallons beer. Campbell and Co.
r, 2 cashs melasses, 333 gallons beer, Willis, Merry,

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.) Desember H.—Koosiusia, for Londou; Lady Alion, Mary and us, for sydney; Solivia, Zos, for Guam; Amasan, for Kallo; agal, for Adalaido; Glesahes, for Newcatie. WINDS AND WRATHER.
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CALENDAR FOR JANUARY, 1865. 2 M. 11 17 11 38 1 FIRST SURDAY AFTER CHRISTMAN 12 21 12 45 6 Epiphany. 5 Th. | 1 10 | 1 38 | 6 F. | 2 11 | 2 47 | 8 FIRST SURPLY AFTER ESTIMANT. 4 2 Pull moon 9 4 a m. 17 Tu, F1 22 11 39 18 W. 11 56 19 Th, 12 13 12 32

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11 Discoup., 18th; Newcoatle, 18th GARDEN AND PIELD CALENDAR

Field - Break up lend for what, flow farley for green crop on risk lend, new disk turnip, mangold wartrel, ste, sorgatum mechanism in rows three feet apart, and plents in each rows foot distant. Dig out the early crop of potatoes if ripe, for if left in the greend thry will row.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION. MURDAY | 4 31 7 9 1 L1 7 Many .- New, 20d. 7h. 27m. ; Pall, 15d. 5n 17m

Attention to the following rules will serve be writer of respondence a good died of transies. We cannot use the twenters rejected communications. No notice of taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is traded for insertion in this journal most be authenticly the name and address of the writer, and reconsider

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.

The Sponey Morning Berald

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1865.

tions of the day. We present the first number of the new year's publication in new type, rejoicing in the undiminished confidence of the public, and a circulation which, by its steady and uninterrupted progress, might well appease our ambition. We do not suppose that we have satisfied all expectations, or met all opinions. Such was not the project we formed; but, at least, whatever our views we have avowed and least, whatever our supported them with consistent perseverance. In commencing a new year, we have nothing to cancel in reference to the past, in principle or substantially in details. We have inculcated the great principles of civil and religious freedom -the equality of all classes before the law—the title of each to rise by his own merit to whatever station he may be qualified to attain, and by peaceful means maintain and propagate his opinions. We have endeavoured to look fairly in the face every great principle—to believe in its superiority to all temporary expediency, and to stand fast by it through all the vicissitudes of ascendancy and depression—of public applianse and popular descritor. There are great ruling ideas which govern all our views of human life. and were we to abandon them we should be left without a guide in judging of men or of events, without assurance in the present or forecast of

We have main sined the right of Government as the trustee of the whole people, to the public lands; the prudence of treating the public pro-perty with a due regard to its immense latent value. On this ground we have reprobated a law which has affected this property in the most serious way, and that without corresponding benefit to those whom it professed to serve. We believe it will be found, when the sum total of results is appreciated, that the scram-bling produced by the new law will tell to the permanent advantage only of the class it was specially intended to exclude, and deprive lony of a precious resource which would have carried on immigration and public im-provements to an indefinite extent. Had the plans we so earnestly recommended been adopted—had suitable areas for agriculadopted—nad suitable areas for agricul-tural occupation been selected near to the public roads,—had the choice of these allot-ments, at a moderate valuation, been open on condition of occupation—had the remainder been offered to public auction,—had the proceeds so arrived at been divided between local improvements and general immigration—had the squat-ters received something like fixity of tenure upon paying a larger rental and improvements thus

perity, and that these social disorders, far is, but fully foretold, would have been mitigated or averted. But one idea, in one phrase, carried off the populace, and with it the revenue, and, we fear, also the available resources of the country. It is because universal suffrage ever leads to such results as these that we have always opposed it. Every man ought to be allowed to vote on acquiring a guarantee of his fitness in the shape of property and education; but to give the government of a country into the hands of persons who have no connection with it beyond a daily hiring is madness, which can only be productive of misery and ruin. Whether we shall ever have moral vigour to effect a reform none can guess. This one thing, however, is certain,—that no country governed by its floating population can be safe to trust, or powerful either for action or defence. could speak more strongly of this than the neglect of all our permanent interests, the ex-posure of our harbours, the confusion of our tnances, and the accumulation of our debt?

A new Parliament and a new Ministry are the remedies some are inclined to hail as the most effective means of rescue and reformation. The eyes of our readers turn instinctively to the nominal list. Though there are many changes of the names, they will feel far more assured when experience shall have established the superiority of the New House than by any appreciation of individual ideas. Whatever may be the fate of parties, we stand by our principles and shall not forsake them. Had it been possible, it would have been grateful to have given our unqualified support to the Government of the day: but its divergence on main questions from the opinions we have always held, and must hold, has rendered this course impossible. We are not, however, less disposed to reckon up the difficulties of the Ministers, and to defend some of those measures in principle which have exof those measures in principle which have ex-cited most animadversion. We regret that, upon an examination of details, it has been impossible always to praise.

But our political duties are only one class of

the labours we have to perform. As a commercial paper it is our desire to give the most early cal paper it is our desire to get and complete information concerning everything which will assist in carrying on and increasing our trade and commerce. Our columns our trade and commerce. Our columns have been open to any suggestion which seemed even remotely calculated to advance the public good. In this, however, we are obliged to exercise some discrimination, for a journal occupying the position of the Herald cannot give its support without incurring a responsibi-lity not to be lightly admitted. We may point to the past and if defiance were necessary where there is no scrious accuser—we might a critic to point out an example of the use of our columns for other purposes than th universal benefit of those who read them.

In the insertion of items of intelligence in reference to institutions and Churches, we have been always ready to give as much of our columns as could be consistently occupied in a iournal not intended to promote any particular sect or association. The greater prominence of details relating to the city and its neighbourhood must be ascribed to the greater facility of intercourse, and to the fact that the Herald, besides its more cosmopolitan aspirations, has specially to meet the wants of a population greatly concentrated and most diversified in its social and spiritual sympathies.

The distribution of space in this form cannot be made upon mathematical rule, but those who fancy their interests are neglected should first inquire whether they have furnishes the information they desire to be communicated -whether it has been in the nature of abstruse epinions and arguments, instead of facts and events, and then, whether it was not more suited for the corner of a religious magazine than for a chief metropoli an journal. We do not say this in the way of excuse or vindication, because we are quite aware that occasionally discontent will te expressed by unreasonable persons as well as by those who, without being such, labour as by those who, without being such, labour under a misapprehension of our duties and the difficulties which attend them.

With the welfare of this community we ar With the welfare of this community we are of course identified in all its more permanent and important concerns. Our advertising columns, as well as our circulation, cannot prosper but with the common prosperity. This indeed is the great guarantee which will always assure the fidelity of a commercial journal where its position is once established and assured. But we have preserved our independence and are resolved to be the servant of no party or passion It is not probable that any journal con It is not probable that any journal ducted upon such principles will command much ducted upon such principles will command much ducted upon such principles will command much ducted upon such principles. concurrence of opinion among thinking men as beyond all price, we are rather inclined to discern it in their continues and silent support than any of those more boisterous testimonies of approon which seldom are traced beyond the platform, or echoed, except in the responses of that set who, from their unsparing use of culogy and reproach, do not seem to have learned to appreciate the boundless importance of their censure or their praise!

Wi: have received from New Zealand a copy of the official correspondence relative to the con-tract made, or supposed to be made by Mr. Croshie Ward, for a Panama mail service: and this correspondence shows how difficult it is not only for several colonies to agree in the matter of mail communication, but even for several provinces of the same colony.

In 1862, the General Assembly of New Zealand, tired of waiting for the long desired Panama service to be brought about, either by New South Wales or the Imperial Govern-ment, resolved to take the initiative itself, and voted £30,000 a year for the purpose. This self-reliance was as sensible as it was spirited, and if it had not been unfortunately counterbalanced by local squabbles, the boats would by this time have been running on the line.

Mr. CROSBIE WARD, as Postmaster-General, was sent to England, via Sydney, to negotiate matters. He obtained no direct guarantee of matters. He obtained no direct guarantee of definite assistance here, but Mr. Cowner promised him the assistance of Mr. Hanton in London. This promise, however, turned out practically to be of no importance, because Mr. Hanllton has no power to sign any contract or to pledge his Government in any way. It is true that we passed an Act of Parliament some years ago, voting £50,000 a year towards a Panama line, but no advantage has been taken of it, and it will have to be renewed, and the offer continued for a further term of years if the Act is not to remain a dead letter. And the Act is not to remain a dead letter. And in any case the money would not have been payable unless a specific contract had been accepted by the local Executive, or by some person in London duly authorised to act on behalf of the Executive, and no person has been so authorised. Mr. CRORBE WARD considered that he had such an authorisation to act on behalf of New Zealand, and, being himself a member of the Executive Council, which sent

him on his mission, and having participated in the discussions that led to his being dispatched to England, he no doubt rightly interpreted the opinion of his colleagues that he was authorised to act on his sole responsibility If, however, this was fully intended, his creden tials might have been more explicit, for he was only stated "to represent the New Zealand Government," although it was implied in the Government, atmough it was implied in the Government, atmough it was implied in the Duke of Newcastly that Mr. Ward would make " arrangements" with the Colonial Office on the matters included in his mission, and he could matters included in his mission, and he could not do this if he had no powers to act on his own responsibility. The Home Government, having declined all co-partnery in the Panama contract, never had occasion to inquire into the validity

assumed that he was commissioned to act. He found very soon after his arrival in London that no pecuniary aid was obtainable from the Imperial Government. The Treasury was opposed to the scheme, and the Post Office was opposed to the seneme, and the rost office was still more opposed to it. It was clear, therefore, that he must rely exclusively on colonial guarantees; and as they could only reach a limited amount, a very expensive and fast service was out of the question. It only remained to consider whether it was possible to open the route at all in a modest but yet useful way—in a way in which, if it did no compete with the Sucz route for the mainland of Aus-tralia, would yet be advantageous to Naw Zealand. -in a way in which, if it did not compete

of his powers to bind the colony, but in all the official correspondence with him seems to have

Zealand.

He had two offers. The first was from the proprietors of the flect formerly belonging to the General Screw Company, the second was from the Intercolonial Royal Mail Company, already engaged in the service between Australia and New Zealand. The terms of the two offers waste waste puch alike, but Mr. Wall years. were pretty much alike: but Mr. WARD very properly gave the preference to the latter, as having special claims as well as special facilities. There was a great deal of negotiation as to details, especially as to the modifications to be introduced into the interprovincial service, which was to be consolidated with the service on the trunk line. But everything was settled at last, and a contract was signed. could reach the colony, however, there was change of Ministry, and a new spirit reigned at Auckland. The new Ministry declined to ratify the contract, on the ground that Mr. ratify the contract, on the ground that Mr. Wakin had no plenipotentiary powers, and that he had exceeded his instructions, both as to the amount of the subsidy and as to certain details in the contract. An objection was also strongly urged to the monopoly he proposed to give of all future contracts for the interprovincial service, and this proposals in the contracts of the interprovincial service.

and this monopoly seems to have been really the rock on which the contract split.

Broken up as New Zealand is into little provinces, between which there is a difficult overland communication, the traffic coastwise is considerable, and has been greatly developed of late by the employment of steam sea. But there is a local company bidding for a share of this trade as well as the English company, and it is the political influence of the share-holders in this local company which has evi-dently been antagonistic to the granting of my menopoly to the English company. The latter company states frankly, and without disguise, that it is only by commanding the profits of the local interpresental service that the trunk line to Panama can be made to pay. By itself, the trank line to Panama will be an unproductive concern, unless the traffic develops to a quite unexpected extent; but doverailed with the interprovincial service, it might be made to pay. The company cannot afford to incur all the loss on the trunk line, unless it is indentafied by the profit of the interprovincial service with its subsidies: and for this reason it stipu-lated for a guarantee of an exclusive right in these subsidies for five years.

The New Zealanders, therefore, had the alternative either of conceding this monopoly, or of paying a very much higher price for the service of the trunk line. Mr. WARD accepted the former alternative, and struck a bargain for the entire service at a price very slightly cess of what is at present paid for the local service, when the great increase of mileage or the trunk line is taken into account. His bargain was certainly an economical one for th colony. It will be impossible to get the Panama line opened up on cheaper terms. It is less costly to the colony to pay the company by the concession of a local monopoly than to pay by a subsidy in eash. Monopoly is an ugly word, but experience has shewn that the public is sometimes better served by it than by the other extreme of over-competition. here traffic is limited, steamboat competition a ruinous to all concerned in it. One company less. If, when the proposed monopoly had been conceded, proper stipulations had been made as to the capacity of the vessels employed, and the rates of passage money and freight, the colonists would have little to complain of. They annot get permanently well served, unless those who serve them have a reasonable chance

f profit.

The New Zealanders have not had much encouragement from the other colonies. Victoria quite declines to co-operate. Queensland seems to have made no response to the application, while all that could be got from Mr. FORSTER was a statement that "the Government of New South Wales are not unwilling to co-operate with the other Australian colonies and with New Zealand in a general scheme of steam communication with Great Brittin, but are not at present disposed to commit themselves to any expenditure for the Panama project."

The I. R. M. Company complained, and not unnaturally, at the treatment they received. For either they had been deceived by Mr. Warn as to his powers, or the Executive had repudiated the engagements of an authorised agent. As they had ordered vessels on the agent. As they had ordered vessels on the faith of the contract, the disappointment might involve financial loss. Mr. And's contract, however, would have quite fall in through had it not been that the Province of Canterbury come forward with an offer to guarantee the extra sum by which he had exceeded the vote of the Assembly. This ied to further discussion, and a new Act has been passed, but whether in a shape that will lead to positive action is somewhat doubtful.

DEATH PROS BURNS.—An inquest begun before the City Coroner on the 24th ultimo, was resumed and concluded, at his office on Saturellay. The investiga-tion concerned the death of Thomas Hilder, a cook in tion concerned the deeth of Thomas Hilder, a cook in the service of Murnin and Brown, railway contractors, Pleton. On the 20th December deceased was attacked with a fit, and fell into a fireplace, at the same time overturning a boilerful of hot water. He was severely burnt on his face, head, chest, and other parts of his body. On the following day he was removed to the Sydney Infirmary where he died on the 23rd ultimo. He was sober on the day of the occurrence, but had been drinking for some days before. Jury's verdict—"Deceased, aged sixty-two years, died from injuries accidentally received by being burnt at Picton on the 20th instant."

Suppose Drays.—Cornelius Smith, a waterman.

Supplex Dears:—Cornelius Smith, a waterman, living at Blue's Point, North Shore, was found dead in his bed, at about eight o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest is to be held.

Presented or this law Leaveman, who was unfortunately the fine and the country of the parket on the fortunately the sanking of the yades on Monday last, took place on last Saunday affiguation, and the country of the parket of

away from the desk; the most valuable part of his stock was placed where the fire appeared to have been greatest. The stock saved was not worth £20. From the state of his health and not wishing to be harrassed he proposed to compromise his policy with the Insurance Company; the Company offered £300 which he agreed to accept, although he believed he had stock to the value of £1000. Mary Ann Narth Wilkinson, aged mineten years, the assistant referred to by the pacticus witness, corroborated his evidence about the locking up of the shop on Wednesday might and in other particulars. She turned the gas off at the burners, and everything was left perfectly safe. She was positive there was more than £500 worth of goods in the shop; could not state the value of the sild dresses and laves. Not long ago when talking about the value of the stock, Mr. Train estimated it at £1500. No goods were removed excepting what were sold. A gentleman came to the shop on Menday last to look at the premises, as Mr. Train contemplated disposing of his business. Business had been slack lately; would not swear that £500 worth of goods had been sold since Mr. Train told witness he had stock to the value of £1500. We kep: paper under the counter. The goods in the shop were in the same position after the fire a before. John Jenkins, a shopkeeper living heat door to Train's, deposed that he saw no paperty tenoved from Train's, deposed that he saw no paperty tenoved from Train's, deposed that he saw no paperty tenoved from Train's siop at any time previous to the fire; could not say what sort of business Train was doing Henry George Serimes, aged thirteen years, I rain's errand boy, deposed: he left the shop at a few minutes to nine o'clock on Wednesday might, which was earlier than usual. About a quarter of an hour betwee leaving he was told by Miss Wilkinson to put a good number of old newspapers under the counter. He was not told to put them under the counter. He was not told to put them under the counter. He was not told to put them under th astate of his health and not wishing to be harras

PREE TRADE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of the Free Trade Association was held, on Friday afternoon, in the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. L. Montefore in the chair. The chairman said the object of the meeting was in order that the members might be made aware of their finances, and then deter-mine whether they should dissolve or perpetuate the Association in some other form. He then read the Association in some other form. He then read the following account, which was signed by the Treasurer. The total receipts of the association were £944 0s. 6d. Printing tracts and advertising in the Sydney Morning Herald. Empire. Bell's Life, and the country newspapers. £362 is. 6d. reat to the 26th December, £57 12s.; salary to the secretary and wages to a boy, £175 6s.; for petitions to the Legislature, £167 0s. 10d.; for furniture and sundries. £44 is. 6d.; commission to collects. retary and wages to a boy, £175 6s.; for petitions to the Legislature, £167 0s. lod.; for furniture and sundries, £16 is, 6d.; commission to collector, £11 5s. 6d.; for examining and correcting the electoral rolls, £12 los.; for electioneering expenses at sundry places, £80 5s.; for electioneering expenses at sundry places, £80 5s.; stationery, printing tracts, postage, &c. £17 7s. lod.; expenses of public meetings, £10 los. 3d.; for parchament and engrossing a petition against the increased postage, £1 los. 6d.; for correcting the electoral roll, £3 los. 6d.; for telegrams, £6 8s. ld.; for miscellaneous expenses, £13 los. 2d.; balance in the treasurer's hands, £9 6s. 3d. ld. pointed out that, although it had been asserted that they had spent large sums in endeavouring to induce the elections, they had really only expended the sum of £80 5s. He thought this association had not only had one weight in the elections, but had also enlightened the public mind with regard to the principles of free trade and protection. He referred to returns with regard to the wine trade of France, and also to the exports of Great Britain, in support of his seguments in favour of free trade, and concluded by asking the meeting to determine whether the association should be continued or be dissolved. On the motion of Mr. John Solomons, seconded by Mr. Macafee, it, was agreed unanimously that the report be adopted. Mr. S. Bennett moved, that this association, having accomplished the ends for which it was formed, be now dissolved. Mr. Cohen seconded the motion. After some remarks from Mr. F. Cane and Mr. Martin Guest, the resolution was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was awarded to the secretary, Mr. Bell, which he acknowledged. A vote of thanks was also awarded to the Press throughout the colony for their advocacy of free trade principles. On the motion of Mr. Alger, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

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THE NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.—In consequence of New Year's Day falling on a Sunday, both to-day and to-morrow will be observed as holidays in the various Government departments.

New Year's Day falling on a Sunday, both to-day and to-morrow will be observed as holidays in the various Government departments.

Wheat Grownso in the Western Districts.—There is now being exhibited in the window, at the stores of Mussrs, Dickson and Burrows, a sample of wheat well worthy of the inspection of the curious, and especially of agriculturists. It was grown by Mr. Dickson, who furnishes us with the following particulars. It is the famous Hallet's pedigree wheat of which he obtained from a friend about a handful, direct from England, in May, 1863. He had it carefully dibbled in same month, but like other wheat crops it was so much injured by rust that almost every grain was seriously pinched. However, he had the produce all sown on the 21st of April last: it grew well, but being a late and creeping variety, it is now only ripe, and is being commenced to be respect to-day. The crop, though good, is of a varied description, owing, he imagines, to its having been sown too late, whereby it has been stunted to some extent by the late dry weather, and also by a considerable share of rust showing itself on the flag and stalk, though not injuring the grain to any very serious extent; this, however, has rendered the crop uneven, for while many of the cars are large and massy, many are also short and of an inferior description; even a small bc.l dibbled in on the 1st of April, and kept clean in garden style, has shared the same fate, and looks also stunted, and is not yet ripe. Some of the largest heads are, however, quite monstrous in size. They measure from 8 inches to 10½ inches in length, many having 120 grains in each ear, and upwards. It may be remarked, by the way, as an argument for early sowing, that the curiosity to count: one had 118, the other 123 grains; and on the dibbled portion the stalks growing from a single seed in one instance are (and can now be seen growing) 87 and the other 97 from each root. From what he has observed, both this season and the last, he means to sow carly in March, by whi be patent to every observer, this season especially, the late sown wheat being affected by it to a much greater extent than the early. Eating down with sheep is also recommended by high authorities. Mr. Rouse, of model farm notoriety, strongly recommends it, and practices it himself to a great extent. Another instance just heard of is that of Mr. Tailby, near Rylstone, who states he had lately a crop of lifty-eight bushels per acre in a field treated thus. From some cause or other the crop in December was not reaped. Cattle or sheep were turned into it, and what fell on the ground was observed to spring up in due time of course, it was kept fed down occasionally with sheep, when seeing that it was premising for a good self-sown crop, the paddock was carefully fenced up, and lifty-eight bushels to the acre was the result. This is far inferior to Mr. Hallett's yield for last year, which was stated at 105 bushels per acre. Were the subject of wheat growing, as well as remarks on other agricultural products, treely communicated to the useful columns of the Press as occasion might occur, much benefit to this face

— Western Post, December 30.

Ruscirs-lairy or Wathano— A special meeting of the Conneil was held on Tuesday, 18th December, at held-post serven viscoit, pm. Present—the chairman (Mr. W. Wilson), connections steward, Olliva, Moon, Powell, Oatse, and Syrno The minutes of the previous meeting ware read and continued. A latter was read from the countil oterk, Rusfern, requesting the council to chairsy one hockey of the expense of making a gutter serven it underly-street, which was agreed to on the following conditions, with — The council to pay one-hild of the expense by way on small read from the Council of the property of the council of the cou the incary-street, which was agreed to on the following conditions, vis :—The council to pay one-half of the expanse by ways sainted to the council to pay one-half of the expanse by ways sainted to the council to pay one-half of the expanse by ways sainted to the council to pay one-half of the expanse by ways sainted to the council to TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1865.

| The County Montane ACCHMATEATION SOCIETY OF RIVE

The state of the control of the con

To the Editor of the Times. Science meetings that the large employers of labour in the manufacturing districts were witharawing their subscriptions in aid of education en the ground the increased disposition of the operatives to combine and act on the labour market by means of "strikes" was in some degree the result of the education they had received. This opinion of the masters may, perhaps, appear to them as being well founded, but if so is it an argument to be used to arrest the education of the westween? education of the workmen? I think it certainly is not.

the action of the action of education of a high standard upon the operative of a manufactory and its action in the case of an agricultural labourer. In the latter, the work upon which he enters when he leaves school is of the simplest character, requiring little from him beyond ordinary intelligence, health, and proper attention to the orders given to him by his master. Not so is it with the mechanics in any large branch of manufacture; these men deal with a great variety of tools, to perfect their share of a great variety of work exe-cuted on material at one time of the finest and most delicate texture, at another of coarse and intractable quality, only to be dealt with by great force of hand, as well as skill of hand and brain. The machinery in co-operation with which they have to work is of the most complicated character, requiring considerable intel-ligence to direct its power to properly deal with the material submitted to it.

In every factory, in every mining operation, it is of the first importance that the majority of the employed should have at least that share of intelligence which will secure habits of caution in regard to the risks the property of the employer and the lives of the employed must be exsed to, where so much depends on the acciental disarrangement of the machinery and those many elements of danger which are in-evitable where the work sought to be done can only be safely attempted with great watchful-ness, lest any disturbance of the vast power used, any avertible mischief from the nature of want of this caution have been left unguarded

It requires a well-exercised brain in boyhood to prepare the man for the incessant demand on his judgment and nicety of calculation that the great proportion of skilled labour now requires. These who have to be trusted as "the hands" perfect by their labour the wonderful produc tions of the manufactories of the present day, need not simply the intelligence and skilled manipulation which to-day's inventions may demand, but power to follow in the steps of each day's fresh inventions. If, on the one hand, we are told that the brain of the engineer can know no rest, but must ever be on the watch to push further the wonderful achievements of machinery, will they who tell us so dispute that there is with each novel applicaof machinery a new demand for inci-

till and intelligence in the workman?
It is just with this class that the education I think overdone in the case of the children of the farm labourer can scarcely with their children be so. Born of parents of a higher intellectual type, bred in homes where from their earliest days they are brought into contact with so much that concerns mechanical power, the skill of mechanics, they are brain-fitted and homefostered in a more intellectual atmosphere, and are thus, when very young, led to value the school's teaching, as leading up to much on which the home's comfort so greatly depends.

At the very commencement of the battle of life, when first they enlist in the array of our skilled operative force, they find all they have skilled operative force, they and an are next to do easier done by the use of know-ledge gained at school; growing up among men of intelligence, their faculties, so far from being depressed by the among men of intelligence, their faculties, so far from being depressed by the nature of their labour, are quickened by it; they continue to improve in knowledge by the use of the power to improve they first obtained at school; their worldly interest, the field of their labour, is no village-bounded field; they work, and they know it, as it were, for the world at large, and soon take more or less interest in all those world changes which directly their own particular branch of trad War and peace, national prosperity or adversity, the interruption from any cause of the progress of trade, are things which come home to them with peculiar force. No wonder they do read newspapers, have their readingbs, &c., have ears to hearken eyes to study matters which condition of their own class eyes -the operative hands by whom the great commercial community work out their wealth; those to whom large "demand" is the harbinger of good, for it is from their labour the "supply" must proceed, to whom a dull market is prophetical of short time and diminished

It is true some portion of what they learnt at chool is forgotten, but it is not the case with them as with farm labourers, that what they have preserved is found to decrease. No, the how to learn they had received, all very soon proves its own value to them, it is for ever more or less available in their work; as they advance in skill and are promoted to a higher class of work they still find more profit n mental cultivation. As their busine life calls for the exercise of all their knowledge and encourages them to seek more, so, with this value for it in life's toil, they find also it has its value in life's recreation. They are inevitably led into tastes for extraneous matters : the those they will naturally like the best relating the news of the day, and comment on it in th interest of their own class. Cheap literature gives them a great variety of reading some purely instructive, some combining a little instruction with much amusement, with about the same amount of good and evil miscellaneous sitions as fall to the lot of other classes of

Should we ever have had the co-operative movement and all those various institutions prove the growing providence of the ive class had they been less educated? Are not these good evidence of intellectual progress developing in a sound and wholesome direction? Should we have had that noble scene of patient submission to ruin and suffering shown in the time of distress in the cotton districts—that noble exhibition of patient loyalty had not the operatives of our day become far

an their forefathers? We owe our commerce to our national indus-tion to whom it gives employment. Neither and awail to increase our home wealth and and avail to increase our not a people ster our foreign trade, were we not a people

but because, having them, using them with such industry, property, the result of that industry, is respected and protected to a degree unknown to other nations. There is ever the great inducement to seek its possession in the fact that it can be peacefully and in all safety enjoyed. I can well remember the days when any great distress among the operatives ever led to the cropping up of political and social sedition, and this to such an amount as to threaten the safety of our above. the safety of our whole social fabric, begetting a degree of illwill between the employers and the employed, most disastrous to the interest of both; for ever bringing large masses of ignoboth to ever bringing large masses of igno-rant, misguided men into direct conflict with the strong arm of the civil power. The coolest heads among the statemen of those days viewed with the deepest apprehension a condition of things which, it apprehension a common of things which, it left undealt with, would lead to the wildest anarchy, only at last to be put down by bring-ing the English soldier, on English ground, into

direct collision with his fellow-countrymen.

Is it so now? If it is not, is it that the ope ratives are men of another race, or that education has made them wiser men, men who know the value of good government, who know it as a protector to themselves, who may yet be sometimes led to seek their ends unwisely, but who are yet too wise to seek them by direct open violence?

It is in vain to protest against trade unions; these are days of "interest." Do we not see it in the House of Commons? Who can dispute but that "interests" do there combine, and bring pressure upon every Government to legis-late in the direction they believe to be the best for their own particular selves? We may regret that the interests of the master and the ervant, the employer and the employed, are not made so identical in practice as we make them to be in theory. It is, however, folly to expect that each will not in this world seek expect that each will labour of the operative his own first. The labour of the operative is as much his own to deal with as is the capital of his employer; both are put out to usury; no legal pressure, no force of human reasoning will convince either party that they may not choose their own market. Or, if the so please, let capital and labour, the one or the other, be for a time at rest, if they think it likely to promote their interest.

A "strike," in nine cases out of ten, is a

most disastrous, unwise stroke of policy on the part of the operatives. It is a deliberate casting on the savings of past days and the present earnings of others the support of masses who were just now producers as well as consumers. but who thus become in their own case, con sumers of a store for which they have now ceased to produce anything, and also a burder for their support upon those who are still pro-ducers of that which they should, after supportng themselves, store or put out to profit for their own benefit. Of all the curses which afflict humanity, civi

war is one of the worst, and yet out of such war good has been known to arise; nations have thrown off the yoke of the tyranny which oppressed their consciences or ground down their liberty; thus have they regained the freedom of thought and action which was denied them. A "strike" is of the nature of a civil To produce wealth, capital must combine with labour; to secure its daily support and any improvement in its condition, la league with capital; in alliance they have wrought out the great commercial triumphs of with capital; in alliance they wrought out the great commercial triumphs of the day; acting as opponents they have again and again arrested the progress of the national welfare, brought the wealthy to ruin, and reduced to penury and despair thousands of the dwellers in humble homes, who had yet so dwelt in comparative comfort. Still, I hold it cannot be denied that just as civil war is and must ever be in itself a force of circumstances become the only remedy for a state of things which has become morally and physically insupportable, and thus is a last, most grave, but still justifiable resort, so there may be exceptional circumstances under which -however deplorable in its action, however op-posed to all ordinary rule of right—a strike may e justified. So that no law is broken, no illegal or unjust compulsion is used on others to compel them to leave work, it cannot be denied that those who choose to do so infringe no law, as far as I know, human or Divine, in withhold-

To arrest men in the path of folly, surely you would not rear them when young without wisdom. To make the operatives as a class see that the weapon they now so rashly use has become the bane of all good feeling between themselves and their employers, is one the very last to which they should ever resort, to cause them to perceive its manifest cruelty and injustice when forced into the hands of those who only under threats and compulsion would take it. It will scarcely be argued that we should limit early in life the exercise of their intellectual powers, be content to have them artificers of a lower standard for our own purposes, lest they should ever turn a higher standard of intellect to bad purpose in their own interest. In my opinion the true policy lies quite in another direction. We should seek to draw wiser fruit by the promotion of a wiser and more advanced method of instruction. Already we have reaped the fruit of a sound loyalty to the Sovereign and a general submission to all constituted authority. We know it to be the fact, all strange as it is, that no increase of crime came of that late period of distress to which the operatives in the North were subject; education had given them the power to reason on its causes; they saw clearly they were such as no power of Government, no commercial foresight, no prudence on their own part, could have averted. I say this their own part, could have averted. I say this was a great educational triumph. Had those hundreds of thousands of starving, ruined men and women been such as I can recollect in their scene of labour, I fear it would have been a very different state of things. Why, then, should we despair that this class, still thoroughly well taught in youth, may yet in advanced life be led to see with true; judgment the interest they have in with truer judgment the interest they have in any possible rational adjustment of trade dis-putes as preferable to the "strike"?

It may be yet some well-judging sound man, with a heart to feel interest in the welfare of the operative class, may write the history of past "strikes," stating impartially their real origin, the exact nature of the matter in dispute, and the eventual result to employer and employed; the fault has not always been on one side, and it would be a blessing to both to have the whole truth put calmly on record. In my opinion, the great majority of workmen in all trades are, even now, sufficiently well educated to be open the teaching such a narrative would offer; if it is not so I accept the fact as a call for more,

not less, education.

Let the law, the strong arm of the civil power, boldly and firmly administered, put wn all exercise of force, direct or indirec at peace among ourselves. It is not because we combinations of workmen to compel others to join them in a "strike." The law can do this; but no legal power can make men deeply reason upon those many causes which, for ever

disturbing commerce, act alike on the welfare of the master and the servant. The experience gathered from the past has to be brought to bear on the exigency of the present hour. This is the work of cultivated intellect; the capitalist nust do it, or he will have no safe guide for his investments; the operative must do it, or he will have no safe rule by which at any given moment to value the worth of his labour. Is the former to have all the education his parents can obtain for him to fit him to bring matured reasoning power to his business, and yet are we to give the operative a scant allowance of education? With all the bitter lessons which may be read in the records of mercantile run do not be read in the records of mercantile ruin, do n capitalists for ever rush into transactions which prove that, although they have had high moral and intellectual teaching, they yet act the part of folly, tainted with all the spirit of the worst of mere gamblers; and yet who says it is because they have had too much education?

The demagogue who reaps his harvest where-soever there is discontent, coupled with ignorance to see whether it has just grounds, would wish only for that much education among the operatives which would give them a taste for reading and for oratory without the discriminating power to discover the fallacies which exist in print, or the cunning falsehoods which may be clothed in eloquence. Turn over the files of the provincial papers in the days of riots in the northern districts in byone days; examine the fly-sheets, placards, llads of those days; study the speeches the orators who then led, or rather should say stirred, the men,—would I should say surred, the men,—would such trash go down now? No! it would not take in the boy who oils the machinery of any workshop in the kingdom. There are ever on the outskirts of every community a large mass of individuals who habits and profligate lives have kept them in its lowest condition; but too often the pressure of their numerical strength may be too much for the calm reason of the more industrious and better class; it is these who but too often prolong strike beyond the time when those who They may have gained as much as they now see to be reasonable, or they may have seen they had no real grounds of complaint. Alas! they find that the ris inertia they have set in motion, the mass of idleness they have made in dustrious for mischief, now holds them to a course they deplore; this may be an argument

to spread cducation over a larger surface,—it can hardly be one to lower its quality.

We must, Sir, rest content to see year by year education produce more independence of opinion, yes, and of manner. The working classes will think more and more for themselves -they will hold themselves as higher men. —they will hold themselves as higher men. So be it; so it must be. Let us be prepared for the consequence, and try and feed growing in-telligence with sound food, meet and greet in-creasing self-respect with the respect to which it is entitled. Let us not seek to dam back the intelligence of this great and important class by blocking it at its early source, but rather let give the stream all due space, seeking only to keep it within the banks of just reason.

CHANGE IN THE NAME of THE LIVERPOOL
AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.—By virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled The LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND
GLOLE INSURANCE COMPANY'S ACT, 1864, an amalgamation has taken place between THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and THE
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, and The GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY AND LONDON FILE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY has been changed to that of THE LIVERPOOL
AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, in which name all the business of the Company
will hereafter be conducted.

Ey order of the Board,

		A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.				
F	INSURAN or FIRE, Land	CE COMPAN FE, and ANNU	Y,			
Reserve surpl	ent reserve .	ts	}	2390,000 ,000,000 ,450,000 210,000		

REVENUE. Fire premiums.
Life premiums
Interest on investment 210,000 (Nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds) £350,000 he Directors in Sydney continue to issue Policies for

A. STANGER LEATHES, Roselent Secret Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to effect insurances against loss by FIRE. HENRY T. FOX, Secretary. 1st September, 1864. 21, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st Sept

OTICE OF CLOSING OF SHARE LIST AUSTRALIAN PASTORAL INVESTMENT COM-PANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under "the Company's Statute, 1861."

Projected for the Purchase of the Bogan River Company's Stations and Stock. DIRECTORS :The Hon, J. P. BEAR, M.L.C., Chairman and Managing

Director
JOHN CARFRAE, Esq., J.P.,
JOHN L. CURRIE, Esq., J.P., Larra
JOHN MACKINTOSH, Esq., of the Bogan River
JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER OF THE STATIONS;
EDWARD J. BLOXHAM, Esq.

The date of closing the share list of the above Company is fixed for TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. ARTHUR R. NOYES, Secretary pro tem. Temporary Offices, Queen-street, Melbourne, December 13, 1864.

Melbourne, 186
To the Chairman of the Australian Pastoral Investment Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares, of £25 each, in the "Australian Pastoral Investment Company," I lenclose £ being the deposit of £1 per share upon same; and I undertake to accept the shares now applied for, or any less number that you may allot me, and to give my promissory note, due on 31st March, 1863, payable to J. F. Bear, Ess., or his order, for the sum of £24 for each allotted share, being in full in respect thereof; and I agree to execute the deed of settlement of the Company when called upon so to do.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full

Sentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full
Address
Business or profession
Date. reserve to themselves the discretionary ing any deposit in full, and declining the UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £506,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.

EDWARD FLOOD, Eq. Chairman.

J. B. Rundle, Eq.
W. D. Stewart, Eq.
John Binney, Esq.
Moritz Bear, Esq.

ohn Binney, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs, Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.
The Company is prepared to issue Policies in both ranches of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE at the current hranches of FIRE Annual Traces of Proposal & ...
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal & ...
e un be obtained free on application at the Hosel Office, or

WILLIAM RAE, Manager R. HARWOOD, Professor of Pisno and Singing, 93, Forbes-street, and Messes. READING and WELLBANK.

DROSPECT U THE PASTORAL LOAN COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

CAPITAL £250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 each, with pawer to increase it to £1,000,000.

Of the above 25,000 shares, the Provisional Committee are prepared to take 10,000.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

JOHN HAY, Esq., M.L.A.

The Hon. A. CAMPHELL, Esq., M.L.C.

TOHN HAYLEY DANYALL, Esq., M.L.C.

JOHN SHAYLEY DANYALL, Esq., M.L.A.

J. D. M'LEAN, Esq., Sydney

H. D. BIONHAM, Esq., Sydney

W. B. TOOTH, Esq., of Clifton, Darling Downs

R. L. JENRINS, Esq., of Nepoan Towers.

Solicitors—Spain and Royrunger, Exchange Sydney.

BUNINESS OF THE COMPANY

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY. 1. The chief business of the company will be to ma advances on all descriptions of pastoral property in t Australasian Colonies. And in order to do this we greater advantage, the company will also purchase a sell such property, if need be, and carry on all kinds mercantile operations and agency incidental to such bu-ness.

mercantile operations and agency incidental to such business.

2. That the business of the company may be carried on
with greater security, it is proposed to organise a system
of inspection and valuation of the properties on which
advances may be made.

3. As it often happens that station-holders with whom
otherwise a safe and profitable business could be done, have
no ready means of disposing of their surplus stock for cash,
it has been decided that the company shall hold ecrtain
first-class fattening stations favourably situated for some
of the best markets for fat stock. The management of
these stations will require experienced men, whose qualifications the directors will have every opportunity of
testing, and whose services will be available for the inspection and valuation of property as proposed in the preceding
paragraph.

4. With this abject the provisional committee have con-

tion and valuation of property as proposed in the precessing paragraph.

4. With this object the provisional committee have conditionally purchased certain first-class stations chiefly in the Liverpool Plains District, which are well known for their fattening qualities, and are within easy reach of the markets of Sydney, Marihand, and Newcastle, together with the stock thereon, consisting of 70,000 sheep and 12,000 hoad of cattle, and all necessary working plant, the whole being valued at £125,000, of which the vendors have agreed to take one-half in shares of the company at par.

SHARES.

In order to give to this company the strength to be

SHARES.

In order to give to this company the strength to be derived from a numerous body of shareholders, and to place the shares within the reach of subscribers of moderate means, the capital of the company will be divided into shares of £10 each, of which £2 will be payable on allotment and the remainder as may be deemed advisable, in calls of £2 each, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

LABSHLITY TO BE LIMITED

LIABILITY TO BE LIMITED. As soon as the first allottment of shares shall have been made, an Act of Parliament will be applied for to limit in the usual manner the liability of each shareholder.

MANAGEMENT.

The head office of the company shall be in Sydney, and its affairs shall be managed by a Board of five directors, of whom two shall be trustees, and of the others one shall retire annually.

of whom two shall be trustees, and of the others one shall retire annually.

It is proposed to have also a branch office in London, under such management as may be hereafter determined upon, and power is reserved to the Provisional Committee to place a portion of the shares in the English market.

A deed of settlement will be forthwith prepared by the provisional committee, who will also allot the shares and appoint the first directors and trustees.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.
Closed applications for shares, addressed to the Provisional Committee, at No. 12, Exchange, Sydney, or to W. Barton, Letnon and Cape, Josah Mullen, or William Chatfield, Share Brokers, Sydney, may be sent in at any time prior to the fourteenth day of January, one thourand eight hundred and sixty-live, and shall be in the following form

Sydney.

Sydney.

on any expression of the Pastoral Company of Australia, Gentlemen,—I hereby request you to allot me shares in the above company; and I hereby unit orals agree to receive the same or any less number that mellotted to me, and to pay the deposit of £2 per also diornent, and to execute the deed of settlement when

Professor

THE SOUTHERN INSURIENCE Company Limited
Incorporated under the "Company Statute, 1864."
Head Offices, 25, Queen-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, £60,000.
Sydney Branch Office, 22, Bridge-street, Bydney,

Sydney Branch Office, 22, Bridge-street, Bydney,
DERCTORS
George King, Eeq.
Charles Parbury, Eeq.
The Company are prepared to take marine risks on every
description of insurable interest at current rates.
Losses payable at the option of the assured, either in
Sydney, in Meibourne, or at any of the agencies of the
Company in Great Britain or the colonies.
G, H. HOWELL, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE. Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issues separately, or at reduced rates if con-bined.

The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.

society.
FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary,
S9. Hunter-street, Bydney.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCE of this Bank is now OPEN at GUNDAGAI for the ransaction of ordinary banking business.

J. OSWALD GILCHRIST, Schetary.

Sydney, 10th December, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY—A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at WENTWORTH, Darling River, for the treatment of all near behaviors.

634 19*0 5 0 0

EXPENDITURE.

Stationery and printing ... Tools and repairs, postage and in-cidentals Apportioned as under. £186 12 6 SURRY HILLS WARD. . 92 4 0 REDFERS WARD.

96 6 8 40 10 2 56 16 11 31 12 7 0 4 4 47 14 11 13 6 10 1 17 0 3 6 1 Proportion of general expenses 334 17 6 Dec. 31. Stock on hand—drain-pipes Repayment of portion of loan Cash in hand

I entify the foregoing account to be correct.

THOMAS JONES, Chairman.

We cartify that all the books of account and vouchers, other documents in support thereof, in possession of t Municipal Council of Redfern have been exhibited to and that the foregoing statement corresponds with taforesaid books of account and vouchers, or other documents.

578 1 6 19

TRONAS FRASER, Council Clerk and Treasurer.

Sunicipal Council Chambers, Rodfarn,

31st December, 1884.

NOTICE—The Copartnership Banking in the Business heretofore existing between EUGENE RELLY, of the CRy of New York, and JOSEPH A. DONGHOE, WILLIAM C. RALSTON, and RALPH S. FRETZ, of San Francisco, under the firm and name of EUGENE KELLY and CO., New York, and DONO-HOE, RALSTON, and CO., San Francisco, will cease on the first day of July, 1864, Eugene Kelly and Joseph A. Donohoe withdraw from the copartnership.

The business will be sattled in New York by EUGENE KELLY, and in San Francisco by WILLIAM C. RALSTON and R. S. PRETZ.

EUGENE KELLY,

[Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney.

Per J. A. Donohor, A JOSEPH A. DONOHE, WILLIAM C. RALSTON, R. N. FRETZ.

The undersigned, calling attention to the foregoing card, give notice that they will continue the business of the above Copartnership under the firm and name of FRETZ and RALSTON, until the fifth day July, 1864, when the same

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

WILLIAM C. RALSTON, R. S. FRETZ.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, Incorporated under the Laws of the State. Capital Stock (paid up in gold coin) 2,000,000 Dallars. With the privilege of increasing to 6,000,000 dollars.

STOCKHOLDERS, D. O. Mills William C. Ralston R. S. Fretz J. B. Thomas Louis M*Lane

Rollors,
rancisco.
A. J. Pope
Herman Michels
Prederick Billings
George H. Howard
H. F. Teschemacher
A. Hayward
Moses Ellis
A. B. M'Creary
R. M. Jessup
Samuel Knight
A. C. Henly
J. C. Wilmerding
Alphens Bull
H. W. Carpentier

Correspondents in New York; Lees and Waller, No. 33,

Correspondents in London Bank of London. The above-named corporation has been organised for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business in all its branches, in this city, and with the interior of this State, the neighbouring State and Territorios, and with Mexico: also with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies, for which it is provided with ample decidities.

the East indice, for wind it is possessed the corporafacilities.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking
furn, together with that confidential seclusion of private
business matters so generally desired, the immediate
management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O.
Mills and William C. Ralston, as president and oashier
respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of
the Bank will apply on all business matters.

TRUSTEES

J. B. Thomas

D. O. Mills
Louis M'Lane
Willam Norris
John O. Earl
Herman Michels
W. C. Ralston.
San Francisco, July 5th, 1864. J. B. Thomas Thomas Bell A. J. Pope O. F. Griffin James Witney, jun.

THE UNDERSIGNED has, THIS DAY, admitted Mr. HENRY CLARKE as a PARTNER in his business of Commission Agent, which will in future be car-ried on under the name and style of CLARKE and RAYNER. JOHN RAYNER. Victoria Wharf, Sydney, 1st January, 1865.

In reference to the above we beg to inform our Country Friends that the business hitherto carried on by Mr. Rayner will be conducted by us, as usual, and every ex-ertion made to give satisfaction, and hope for a continuation of the support so liberally extended to him during the last four years.

CLARKE and RAYNER. O'R CE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between ROBERT JOHNSON and RICHARD JOHNSON as Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors, under the style of "Johnson and Johnson," is this day DISSOLVED.

ROBERT JOHNSON. 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, 31st December, 1864. THE UNDERSIGNED have THIS DAY entered into Business as IMPORTERS and GENERAL MERCHANTS under the style of PARBURY, BROTHERS.

THERS.

(Signed) CHARLES PARBURY.
GEORGE WILLIAM PARBURY.
Spring-street, Sydney, 2nd January, 1865.

THE FIRM of LAMB, PARBURY, and CO., has this
day EXPIRED by effluxion of time.
(Signed) JOHN DE V. LAMB,
CHARLES PARBURY,
FREDERICK LAMB,
(By his Attorney) J. DE V. LAMB.
Sydney, 31st December, 1864.

M. THOMAS LITTLEJOHN has been admitted member of our firm. member of our firm.

SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.
Sydney, 2nd January, 1865.

Sydney, 2nd January, 1885.

OTIC 2.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the style of ANDERSON CAMPBELL, is THIS DAY DISSOLVED, by the retirement from business off. Samuel Anderson. The business will in future be carried on by Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL (who will receive all debts and pay all just claims), under the style of JOHN CAMPBELL and CO.

pay all just claims), under the style of JÖHN CAMP BELL and CO.

Dated this thirty-first day of December, 1884.

SAMUEL ANDERSON.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Witness S. C. BROWN.

No. 64-113. Town Clerk's Office No. 64-113. Town Clerk's Omec, Sydney, 31st December, 1864.

INSPECTION OF OMNIBUSES, HACKNEY-CARRIAGES, and CABR.—Notice is hereby given to parties who intend to apply for LICENSES to keep Omnibuses, Hackney-carriages, and Caba, during the year 1865, that his Worship the Mayor and two Alderman of the City will be in attendance at the Town Hall, on the City will be in attendance at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, for the purpose of inspecting all such vehicles. Vehicles are to approach the Town Hall in a regular line from Margaret-street.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOOT, Town Clerk.

NOTICE - NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION, 1865.

-The opening of the Exhibition is Program. The opening of the Exhibition is POSTPONED from Tuesday, the 3rd, to THURSDAY, the 12th of January, 1865, when His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., the Governor of New Zealand, will spen the Exhibition in nerson.

ion in person.

By order,
ALFRED ECCLES,
Honorary

Offices of the Royal Commissioners,
17th December, 1864.

N.B.—Goods for the Exhibition will be received to the
9th January. Passage or freight to and fro at one fare,
Apply to the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal
Mail Steam Packet Company, Sydney.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—It is requested that all Accounts against this Company be sent in not later than the 5th January next, in order to facilitate the making up of the half-yearly balance, 27th December, 1864.

NOTICE.—Whereas numerous applications are continually made to me for permission to have picaics &c., on this e-tate, and which I cannot permit, Mr. Wentwerth having, previous to his departure for England, inserted a notice in the daily papers disallowing the same, in consequence of the injury done to his presenty.

N. A. HUNT.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'elock on TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1866, for any gentleman willing to accept the office of Medical Adviser to the "Rising Sun," No. 4 division of the Sons of Temperance. Full particulars can be obtained by applying te the undersigned.

W. H. PASTIELD, R.S., Tempe, Cook's River.

TENDERS.—The time for receiving Tenders for the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharves at Rockhampton is extended to MONDAY, 9th January, 1865. WILLIAM E. KEMP, architect, Mort's bulk-

ings, Pitt-street.

M UNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—TENDERS

Will be received till 4 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 6th
instant, for the erection of a Stone Culvert in Eveleigh
Road, according to plan and specification to be seen at this
effice; also for Kerbing and Guttering Baptist-street.

By order

A RTI

MEDI

M EDIC in all diseas or folly. N skin, SOR debility, an-all complaint strong and Private suit ladies and g letter, fee £

GELL'S know alarming de children of ORIGINA Ninety by the care of The published at the Carminative d' Newberg all chem FRANCI [746]. 45.
Mess. J. as

W P Office.—Tov &c., supplie Price lists Beeswax

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CONVU Amer has been in preserved a sinus stricin is rubbed or relieved, at efficacious, pleasant the with it. JOHNSOI to notice the don-street, recipe), are 2a, 9d, 16 dec., 519, 6

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ON PARAMETER OF THE PAR

By order, THOMAS FRASER, Council Clerk, TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited up to January 13th, for the completion of four first-class Warchouses in Pitt-street North, for E.

ickery, Eaq.

Builders are requested to tender as follows:

1st. For the whole of the trades in one sum;

2nd. For the levelling of yards drainage, masonry, and brickwork;

3rd. The carpenters, joiners, and finishing trades in one

and The carpenters, joiners, and finianing trades in one sum.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 428 George-street.

OOK'S RIVER ROAD TRUST.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 tons of BLUE METAL and 500 tons of WHITE METAL, to be broken to the usual gauge, and delivered on any part of the road pointed out by the Trustees.

Tenders to be sont in to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 4th lay of January, 1865, at maces.

WILLIAM TEALE, Scretary to the Trustoes.

WILLIAM TEALE, Scretary to the Trustees.

GEORGE FOX and C.O. Carriers and Commission Agents, 47, George-street.
Branch Offices—Picton and Penrith Railway.

SCALE OF CLANGES.

To be paid on all peakage received at this office:—Under 1 cwt., 6d. Under 2 cst., 1s. Under 10 cwt., 6d. Per cwt.

Larger consignments, as pergreement.

N.B.—Merchandise and lugage stored. Terms at office.

F. M. STOKES, Land Apraiser, bega to notify that the in prepared to treact business as house and estate agent, accountant, all general factor. He will undertake the letting, selling and purchasing of houses, stock, and stations; the election of rents, debts, and dividends; also, the managent and supervision of houses and properties for landlords and absente proprietors, and will negotiate every describion of commission agency.

Office, Exchange-buildings to So, Pitt-street North.

DRODUCE STORES—Messrs. DURHAM and

DRODUCE STORES Mosers DURHAM and IRWIN are preparato receive Wool, Sheepakins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for Saby anction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular & A. Liberal advances made & Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, and Hides consigned to them f Sale or Shipment. Circular Quay, 1-: Octav. 1864.

A C A R D UCTIONEERING, &c., &c. AUTIONEER

and
GENERAL OMMISSION AGENT.
the present, any commissions will meet with imeatment in adject to No. 161, Macquarie-street,

mediate attention if addesed to N North. Sydney, December 3, 1864.

A UCTIONEER SOUTICE.—To Farmers, Settlers, and others.—LTILLIAM NEWELL (late Salesman to Mr. Thom Dawson, and also to Mr. F. P. Mearres), intend heing sales at the Railway Station, Sydney, and Newtot of every description of produce on my own account, in the sequence of my leaving Mr. Meares' Railway Auction Ibt. First Sale on and after TURS-DAY, 3rd day of Jasary next. Terms moderate.

DAY, 3rd day of Jeary next. Terms moderate.

CHANDLER & LOMER, Artist Phetographe & Officen W. Des and Co. a, Melbourne), bog respectfully to intimate give inhabitants of Sydney that they will commence earting in their spacious photographic rooms, 419, Geo-street adjoining Lausetter's), on MONDAY, the § January.

The operating on having been creeted and fitted up under the immed superintendence of Mr. A. Chandles, it is especially seted to the latest requirements of the art.

t.

Every descript of photograph will be executed in the ighest degree diffection; also tinished in oil or water

olours. Mezzotinto 15ze pictures.

Old and fadecholographs enlarged and coloured in oil.

Cartes de vi sat Melbourne prices, viz., 20s. per dozen,
ffer copies, 191. each.

PARME PAINTER, and POPE, RM B. PAIA. Importers of Importers of BRISH AND FOREIGN SILKS.

BRISH AND FOREIGN SILKS. BRETT AND FOREIGN SILKS.

Being desired extending our already large sale of Silks, we have speck imported for this present season a class of goods whicher superiority of manufacture and select styles in fangatterns, far surpass any assortment we have ever had the saure to show.

BYK AND COLOURED SILKS.

HE K AND COLOURED SILKS.

We woule-cially direct the attention of our numerous custoners ather public to the following list:

A large of black silks, wide widths, at the following prices per so of 12 yards:

BLACK SILKS.

A large of black silks, wide widths, at the following prices per so of 12 yards:

Cr. 2d, 2e 64d, 2e 84d, and £1 15s;

Cr. 2d, 2e 64d, 2e 84d, and £1 15s;

Cr. 2d, 2e 64d, 2e 84d, and £1 15s;

FIRST SILKS.

FIRST SILKS.

FIRST SILKS.

FIRST SILKS.

A 6d, 4e, 4e 6d, 5e 6d, and 6e 6d per yard.

A conclude variety of RICH LYONS BLACK GROSMO GIACES, very wide and soft,

Fricated, 6e 6d, 7e 6d, 8e 6d, and 10e 6d per yard.

A conclude variety of RICH GROS DECOSES,

GHROYAL TAFFETA RAYE LEVANTINE,

ander rich black silks, from four guiness to ten

gruthe full dress.

COLOURED SILKS.

A stral lot of FRENCH FANCY SILKS, the

most de assortment ever imported to this market, com
prising.

of expisces of SOFT WARP SILKS, recommended others for wear. The styles of these are quite a many former designs. Prices, four guineas and changes any former designs. Prices, four guiness and first of UNDRED superb and costly BROS and CHENE SILK DRESSES, in all the

mose alling colours, as worn at home.

EVENING AND DINNER SILKS.

Thricty of these is unusually large. The silks are exten bright, and the styles in every way suited for dree. lightion to the above we have also opened some very checks in fancy checks and stripes, from 35s 6d the

FARMER, FAINTER, and POPE.
Victoria House, Sydr

PLAIN COLOURED SILKS.

Victoria House, Sydney.

D. BROTHERS WASHING HATS and Zino Slocks.—By Royal Letters Patent in Victoria, New Swales, and South Australia.—These hats, comparitient quitted upon wool, are the most comfortable saithful for a warm climate. No hats are genuined bearing the indelible patent mark—FORD, be obtained who levels of IACK-600.

be obtained wholesale of JACK SON and HURLEY, ard-square, Sydney, agents for New South Wales, ructions for washing, blocking, and pressing, in sy's HERALD and EMPIRE.

by's HERALD and EMPIRE.

E SIZE of both hat and zinc block is marked on them; the hats are to be washed in the tub, not on the l; stiffen them with white starch, and draw them hard on the block, dry them in the sun; when nearly dry them from the block, and pull them down again then from the block, and pull them down against then rub more starch into the brim, and press the oxity on the top side; while warm from the iron set rim in the shape preferred. The Zouave is blocked on ixplorer block, and the peak pulled out, the curtain v being ironed.

ornitionally made to me for permission to have picniss are constituently made to me for permission to have picniss are constituently made to me for permission to have picniss are constituently made to the control of the peak pulled out, the curtain the stage preferred. The Zouave is blocked on Sphore block, and the peak pulled out, the curtain the stage preferred. The Zouave is blocked on Sphore block, and the peak pulled out, the curtain the stage preferred. The Zouave is blocked on Sphore block, and the peak pulled out, the curtain the stage preferred. The Zouave is blocked on Sphore block, and the peak pulled out, the curtain the stage preferred. The Zouave is blocked on Sphore block, and the peak pulled out, the curtain the stage preferred. The Zouave is blocked on Sphore block, and the peak pulled out, the curtain the stage preferred. The Zouave is blocked on Sphore block, and the peak pulled out, the curtain to the peak pulled out, the curtain to the peak pulled out, the curtain to the peak pulled out, the curtain the stage preferred. The Zouave is blocked on Sphore with the curtain twenty in the peak pulled out, the peak pulled out, the peak pulled out, the curtain twenty in the peak pulled out, the peak pulled out, the curtain twenty in the peak pulled out, the peak pulled out, the peak

PATENT SLIP. Nussex-street. — TENDERS of received until MONDAY, January 9th, from p who may be destrous of accepting a Loss of the B Shp. lately in the occupative of Messex. Jowes and B All particulars may be known on application of surface and the public of the process of the particulars may be known on application of the public of the process of t

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No. 330, George-street.

NERYOUS DEBILITY—Dr. PERRY and CO, Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh-street North, may be confidentially conculted on all chooses of nervous debality, sin diseases, local weakness, and all secret complaints. Private entrance to surgery in Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street. Dr. PERRY and CO., may be consulted by letter. Explicit details necessary, and strictest secrety maintained. 126, Castlerough-stroat North, Sydney.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH — Mr. EMANUEL Deutist, catinuse to supply artificial teeth on GOLD and VULCANITE. Teeth stopped and extracted. 25 Nate the address—The Old Deutal Establishment, 330, Geo.-at.

MEDICAL CARD. Dr. VAN HEF M. E.N. Consulted confidentially on all nervous of mid-norm of the system, nervous and physical like and like a similar produce, or excesses.

Br. Van Heckeren's great experies and the spiral like and physical like and like and physical like colony. The victims of misplaced confit, and physical like and physical like colony. The physical like colony is a spiral like and physical like and physical

N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

MEDICAL.—Consult Dr. TRENERY, from Lock Hospital, London; twrity-seven years' experience in all diseases of a delicate nature arising from indiscretion of felly. Neglected cases of leng standing, cruptions of the skin. SORE THROAT, OLANDULAR Pains, nervous ability, and local weakness, lispecia, or loss of hair, and all complaints superinduced by the ignorant prescribing of strong and injurious medicines most successfully treated. Private suites of consulting from a specially arranged for indice and gentlemen. Hours from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; if by letter, for £1.—42, Hunter-staret.

OKILIS DALBY S. CARMINATIVE—the land

Helter, for £1. 42, Hunter-sizet.

CELUS DALBY'S CARMINATIVE.—The best I known remody for the ure of diarrhosa, and those asiming disorders of the stanach and bowels to which children of all agres are so liablis the ORIGINAL (GELUS) DABY'S CARMINATIVE. Ninety years of success haveproved it invaluable also for the care of choiers and the colis in grown persons.

The public is cautioned agrafut the imitations, which are self at the same price, is, 94 Ask for "Gell" Dalby's Carminative." Every bottle of he genuine bears the name d'*Newley! on the label autGovernment stamp. Sold ag all chemists.

d Newbery on the anex among sample and participal chemists.

FRANCIS NEWBERY as SONS (established A.D. 196), 45, 8t Paul's Churchyrd, London, Sold by Mers, J. and E. ROW, Sydney

LARMER, Importer 'Drugs, Chemicals, and Parent Medicines, 323/icorge-arreet, near Post Office.—Town and country storespers, shippers, squatters, &c., supplied at reduced prices.

Price laits forwarded to all parts of the colony.

Boswax purchased.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—N uncertainty.— These pills are directly on the sysm, remove all obstructions to regularity of functions, invove the digestion, and rose the liver, ledneys, and minor tens to healthy action. In all illnesses they prove serviceals. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

remely ever othered to the phone, and assecs universally used in Europe and American for many Jrs for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have attrised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, 2.29, Strand, Ludon," to be impressed upon the Germment stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicin.

Sold in England of is, 11d, and 28, 9d., box.
Agents for Sydney, Messes, J. and ROW, late Messrs, Fosa, Son. and Co., 219, Pitt-stree

GRANULES and SYROP of UTALIS of LABELONYE, chemist, 19, Rue aurhon Villeneurs, a Paris,—These Granules contains Alcoholin Extract of Digitalis concentrated in the vac n, and protected against alteration. A long experie has proved that they poscess in the highest degree the dative and directic properties of this drug. Their efficacy admirable in the organic of functional diseases of the heim nervous palpitations, dropsies, nervous diseases of the length nervous palpitations, dropsies, nervous diseases of the length nervous palpitations, dropsies, nervous diseases of the length of the paris by M. Labelonye, chemist, 19, Rue Bourben "menuve, a Paris, in Sydney by J. and E. ROWE, Pitt-set."

**CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING—Mirohnson's

by M. Labelonye, chemist, 19, Rue Bourben emeruce, a Paris, in Sydney by J. and E. ROWE. Pitt-set.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—Mrachman's Convulsions as the set of the

Messas E. and W. PALL, York-street, Sydney.

CLEANLINESS.—A Stove most Brilliantly Ped in
Two Minutes for less than One Farthing.
W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered BLACK AD,
a new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted, sin a
preservative of furniture from the injurious effects the
common articles now in use, as it creates no dust, requires comparatively no labour.

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., ast.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparature
great saving of time, cleanliness of application, seems
of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dand
its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimate
dures a pure metallic coating of a high degree of bary
and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (Sonmen on the sides of each block.)

12. Soba-square, London.

men on the sides of each block.)

DAYYS ORIGINAL DIAMOND CEMENTA invaluable preparation for johing broken a glass, earthenware, woods, cabinet-work, and fancy a glass, carthenware, woods, cabinet-work, and fancy a forery description, with extreme strength and needs remarkable for the great facility of using it. As the several diagraceful imitations of the Diamond Cement, public can avoid failure and disappointment only by caution in purchasing none without the signature Dayy on the wrapper. Nothing was ever sold in name of Diamond Cement previous to this invention.

N.B.—Manufactured by Barday and Sons, Nat Farringdon-street. Price 1s. per bottle. Sold by PRATT, chemist, &c., 319, George-street, Sydney (e. wite Wilshirs-place).

SHAW'S RHEUMATIC AND GOUT SPECIF SHAW'S rise of the price of the strength of the price of

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SOUTHING and CURATIVE OINTMENT for SKI

SOUTHING and CURATIVE OINTMENT for SKI

DISEASES.—This Ointment will be found a certain the state of the skin, common to the state of the state

DATENT ELYCARDS compared for the plant of water the plant the plant the plant the plant to the plant the plant to the plant th

PATENT PLY-TRAPS can be seen at work at EASTWAY'S, 628, George-street.

PATENT PLY-TRAPS can be seen at EASTWAY'S, 425, George-street.

PUSHING TACKLE, wholesale "and retail. The undersigned have the largest and cheapest assortment in the colony, consisting of every requisite for see and river habing. R EASTWAY and SONS, 425, George-street.

A willitary the second of the indisposition of the advertiser, a PRACTICE is years standing in a rising and SOUTHING distribution of the indisposition of the advertiser, a PRACTICE is years standing in a rising and SOUTHING distribution. He will be a second of the indisposition of the advertiser, a PRACTICE is years standing in a rising and SOUTHING distribution. He will be a second of the indisposition of the advertiser, a PRACTICE is years standing in a rising and SOUTHING distribution. He will be a second of the indisposition of the advertiser, a PRACTICE is years standing in a rising and SOUTHING distribution. He will be a second of the indisposition of the advertiser, a PRACTICE is years standing in a rising and SOUTHING distribution. He will be a second of the indisposition of the advertiser, a PRACTICE is years standing in a rising and SOUTHING distribution. He will be a second of the indisposition of the advertiser, a PRACTICE is years standing in a rising and SOUTHING distribution. He will be a second of the indisposition of the advertiser, and source is years standing in a rising and SOUTHING distribution. He will be a second of the indisposition of the advertiser, and source is years standing in a rising and source is years. The second of the indisposition of the advertiser, and the second of the indisposition of the advertiser, and the second of the indisposition of the advertiser, and the second of the indisposition of the COLT'S REVOLVERS have been adopted for Military
or Naval Service by the English, American, Russian,
Prussian, and many other Governments. They are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing. COLT'S Celebrated RIFLES, CARBINES, and SHOT GUNS. Beware of counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's Trade Mark.
Liberal discount to the trade. Address—COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, R. W.

NEW GOODS — Mesara BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have received the following superior articles
by the last overland Mail and by recent arrivals —
Gentlemen's gold and silver watches of best description
Ladies' gold watches, best London-made
Gold chains, alberts, seebs, keys, charms, dc.
Diamond carrings, diamond rings, diamond stude
Set of sleeve links and stude in carbunole and diamond
Fine gold carrings, lockets, and brooches
Gold crosses with unicroscopic Lord's mayer, &c.

Syke's hydrometers, with book and proof-glass Gauging rods in sets, by Dring and Fage Glass hydrometers, Valenches, tasting glasses Handbook of practical gauging, for beginners.

Troughton and Sims' 5-inch theodolites
Transii and Everest theodolites
Dumpy levels, 10 and 12 inch; drainage levels
Yeates's prismatic compass
Circumferenters, drawing in-ruments, chains, &c.
Singer's patent night compasses, Gregory's compass, &c,
Navy telescopes of best description
Bino ular field-glasses, rock-rrystal glasses
Pocket magnifiers; microscopes, various sizes.

326, George a

O R S A

Kelller's confections
Harry's chicory
Tartarie acid
North Wills and Dunlop cheese
Oatmeal, in I ewt. and 2 cwt. casks

MARTELL'S BRANDY, hogsheads and quarters

Cognac, quarters Geneva, JDKZ Liebfraumilch, P. J. Valekenberg, one dozsa cases

On SALE.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO. OTARD'S first-class BRANDIES, in case and bulk, S. L. BENSUSAN, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE at my Stores, Clarence-street, Wynyard-square.

R SALE at my Stores, Sanciansquare.
Caustic soda, 72 to 74 per cant.
Colonial cheese
Colonial wine
Soap, a lot of prime colonial
Candles, volonial, iii 56 lb. boxes
Iron pulley blocks, for contractor
Quicksilver, 18 bortles left
Confectionery cheap
Base's ale, No. 3, cheap.

WHEAT.—N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings Adelaide, Californian, Chilian. FLOUR.—N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings Magarey's, Duffield's, Hart's, &c., &c.

A BELAIDE FLOUR.

Beeby and Dunstan's superfine Ditto, household Steven's superfine Johnson's ditto Allen's ditto.

Also.

BEILBY and SCOTT FLOUR AND WHEAT FOR SALE-

M UNIT'S YELLOW METAL, Navy Oakum, Pitch and tar, boiled and raw oil, colza oil, turpentine, sheathing felt, &c., for SALE.

A DELAIDE WHEAT, to arrive per Mountain Maid and Derwent, for SALE.

JOHN CAMPBELL and CO., Commercial Wharf.

TLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR, -100 tons will be SOLD

at reduced prices. Parties interested may apply at
Machamaru's Stores, to examine the quality and treat with
the indersigned on board the Chili barque Gravina, moored
alongside the whart of the above-mentioned stores.

ANTONIO M. DE SOUZA.

WIRE NAILS, WIRE NAILS, WIRE NAILS, just landed, cheaper than any other house in the trade, PARTRIDGE'S General Furnishing and Builder's Ironnongery Warehouse, corner tissures and Buthurst sts.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.—SENIO
Dispensing Chemist, respectfully intinates to to the dispension of the subject, all prescriptions written etc. of and 8-horse power portable finiting engine, with winch Legislation on the subject, all prescriptions written etc. and 8-horse power portable engines, with rubular ballers to the eld Pharmacopous, unless the abreviation Ph. Br. Levinor plates, boiler tubes, rivets, and angle iron wed. 202, George-street.

V. I. R. belting, fuse, paints, &c.

CAIRD. PATERSON, and Co.

BOLLERS.—
BO

OR SALE, the License and Good-will of the UNION INN, corner of Crown-street and South Head Road, y to B. M'LAUGHLIN, on the premists.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1865. BUGGLES, Doges STYLISH four-STOTABLE, to carry air, equal that and strong. Price £35. AUMON

N, DARLINGHURST.—For the contract, the comfortable and con-LING-HOUSE, known as Clapton the residence of the late Captain CHARDSON and WRENCH.

UNITARYS HILL.—Stone HOUSE for SALE, con-pages a rooms; kitchen, cellars, verandahs; gardens padacek. Four miles from Sydney, by land or water. Address G. De M., Hunter's Hill.

Address G. De M., Hunter's Hill.

8000 MAIDEN EWES, first-class, Darling Downs, delivery immediately after shearing 5,400 hoggets, ditto ditto 24,000 ewes, in complete flocks, first-class, Darling Downs, delivery in March 35,000 wethers, ditto, delivery in December A few pure bred rams, on Darling Downs 3 flocks of ewes and wethers, on the Dawson 3 ditto of ewes, on the Burnett.

For SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

YANDILIA, DARLING DOWNS.—For SALE, deliverable immediately—2000 ewes, one year old 3000 ditto, aged 3500 ditto, ditto, with lambs at foot 6000 wethers, 3 years old 3000 ditto, 4 ditto 2000 fat wethers, 5 ditto ditto 500 years aged.

Apply to GORL and CO., as above.

TO THE NORTHERN SQUATTERS.—Having purchased a large number of Ram Lambs from the celebrated flocks of Messes. Marshall and Deuchar, of Glengulen, D. D., I intend to proceed northwards with them in March next, via Dalby, Taroon, Upper Dawson, Springsure, &c., and to dispose of them on my route in large or small lots. For particulars address G. N. G., Post Office, Sydney.

STATION for SALE.—ROSEDALE, on the Burdekin with 2000 sheep, well suited for a man of small means Apply to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instruc-tions from John Bray, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock.

30 head upstanding draught and coaching colts, by "Horneastle" and "Suffolk Punch," some of them broken-in, and stanch in draught; also, four thoroughbred colts by "Dr. Jenner" and "Chirles O'Malley."

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th January. BURT and CO, are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY

ung Ahns, a dark brown cart stallion, 6 years old, got by imported horse Ahns, the property of Hugh Wallace, Esq., of Braidwood, dam a Lincoln mare, g. dam by Sir Oliver (imported).

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c. N.T.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received in-structions from John Healy, Esq., to sell by suction, on THURSDAY next, the 5th instant, at Mr. John Fullsgar's, at 11 o'clock, 1300 prime fat wethers, in lots.

Important Clearing-out Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, 4th January, at 12 o'clock, THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Mrs.
Fawcett, who is leaving Tottenham Park, to
sell by auction, without meerve, on the above named
day,

ascuers
Store cattle and bulls
Horses, broken to saddle and harne st
Well-bred pigs
Carriage
Gig

Gig
Spiring-cart and dray
Chaff-gutter
Farming implements
Dairy and kitchen uteneils; also,
Household furniture
Harness, side-saddle, and sundries,
Terms, cash,
Lunchon provided,
N.B.—The milkers are first-class, and tree from

J. C. NORTH, Auctioneer, and Agent of the Sale of Stock, Produce, &c. Sales every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—
HAY and STRAW, at the Termings, at 10 a.m.
Other FARM and DAIRY PRODUCE, at the Mart, J. C. NORTH, Auctioneer, and Agent for QUIET HORSES, MILCH COWS, &c., at the Mart,

at 2 p.m.
FAT CATTLE and SHEEP, at Fullagar's Yards, on
tirst MONDAY or THURSDAY after arrival; and UNBROKEN HORSES at the Camperdown Yards.
Auction Sales undertaken at private residences in town
or country.

Auction Sairs and Office at No. 695, Dog and Duck Inn, George-street South. Sydney, 26th October, 1864.

At the Labour Bazaar.

Household Furnitrue, Planoforte, Carpets, Belding, Cooking Stoves, &c.

A LEXANDER MOORE and CO, will sell
by auction, at the Mart, Labour Baniar, Pittstreet, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of good and useful household furniture of every description.
Good pianoforte
New and second carpets, oligioth
Iron and wood bed-stands, and bedding
Chimney glasses, oil paintings
2 sewing machines
Crockery and glassware
Cooking shows and sundries.

Seasonable Drapery, Calleoes, Clothing, &c. THURSDAY, 5th, FRIDAY, 6th, At 11 o'clock each day.

M ESSRS, CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by suction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days, Several consignments seasonable drapery, calicoes, clothing, &c. Terms, liberal.

WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1865. Groceries, Oilmen's Stores. To Grocers, Storekoepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rosess, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1866, at 11, Invoices of Grecceries, oilmen's stores, &c. Torms at sale.

MARBLE MANTELPIECES MARBLE MANTELPIECES MARBLE MANTELPIECES.

* .* Fossil, Veined, Dove, Bardilla, &c.

OHN G. COHEN has received instruc-tions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESIDAY, 3rd January, 1865, at 11, 15 packages of marble mantelpieces, fossil, veined, dove, 16 packages of masus.
bardilla, &c.
Without the alightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 8rd January.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank

Rooms, on TUESDAY, 3rd THURSDAY, 5th Janualy, 1860.

. Siz=-1į, 2, 2į, 3, 3į, 4, 4į, 5 inches.

OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank

FRIDAY, 6th January, 186

Earthenware and Glassware. Just landed ex Stornoway. To Earthenware Dealers To Country Buyers To Storekeepers, and others. OHN. G. COHEN has received instruction to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRI-DAY, 6th January, 1865, at 11, 47 packages of earthenware, comprising an excellent

Terms at sale,

TUESDAY, 3rd January,

HENRY CHATTO and CO have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TURSDAY, 3rd January, at Il celock.

ready-made ciotuing, was a Comprising
Préach and gingham muslins
Fancy mobairs, roll shirtings
Black and white prints, mobair brails
Brown and fancy cotton half-hose
Black lace shawls
Worked collars
Fancy wool and tweed shirts
Ladies' underclothing
Fancy ties Flannel vests and trousers Ditto aulist Drill ditto I. R. braces Light tweed suits Ditto ditto trousers and vests Black alpapa sacs Serge drawers Doeskin and tweed sacs Miller' mole trousers Peinted famels

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by suction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 3rd January, 1865. For Unreserved Auction Sale, On Circular Quay. F. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by suction, on Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 3rd January, at 12,
Alongside the Duncan Dunbar,

At Moore's Wharf.
On 'CHURSDAY, 5th January, 1865.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others, A new Shipment. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been

instructed by Henry Moore, Esq., to sell by suction on Moore's Wharf, on THURSDAY MORNING, 50 hogsheads Taylor, Porter, and Co.'s stout. In lots to suit the trade. Terms at sale.

> The JANE WILLIAMS. FRIDAY, 6th January. For Unreserved Auction Sale. By order of the Mortgagee.

E THRELKELD and CO. have been

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been to intracted by the mortgagee to sell by anction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY at 11.

First lot to be offered.

The cutter JANE WILLLAMS, built of colonial hardwood, and newly coppered about eighteen months ago. Register tonnage 381 tons, draws 6 feet 6 leaded; running gear all now; well found in sails, ground tackle, small stores, &c.

She is well and favourably known in the New Zealand trade, in which she was for some time employed.

Also,

One large boat.

One large boat.

Terms at sale. CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

To Merchants, Shipowners, Captains, and others interested in marine affairs. For Unreserved Sale.

The CITY OF NEWCASTLE is well known in the trade between Newcastle, Sydney, Melbourne, and New Zealand, in which shellas beenf or some time analoyed. She is a very profitable vessel, carrying 800 tens coal, and was employed for some time in the cattle trade, for which her great height between decks, and easy son-going qualities render her in every way suitable. In the Assigned Estate of Mesers. Bingle and Co., of Newcastle.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have beer instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on an early day, of which proper notice will be heart, on an early early given,
The ship CITY OF NEWCASTLE, 556 61-100 tons
register, 500 tons burthen, now lying in the poet of
Newcoastle, ready for see, having just returned from
Osago in first-rate order, after a most successful trip;
she is well found in sails, gear, ground tackle, minor
stores, Se., and requires nothing but provisions to
start are an another voyage.

The CITY OF NEWCASTLE belongs to the assignment coats of Mason. Bingle and Co., and will be sold without energy.

Torus of sale.

Kerosene Oil Tubs, Chairs Buckets, Nails Bail Boxes, Bro Plaster Paris.

Now landing ex Parramatta, from Boston

WEDNESDAY, 4th January.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Mesars. Vennard and Stevens to soil y anction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, at 11.

EX Parramatta,

KEROSENE OIL.

200 cases kerosene oil, each 8 gallons, in 2 tins (brand)

Downes's

300 ditto ditto ditto (ditto) Oriental

300 ditto ditto ditto (ditto) Seneca.

The trade are requested to bear in mind that this is a direct shipment from the manufacturers, and is now being landed in really spiendid condition. It is composed entirely of brands well known and sappreciated in this markot, and the cases having undergone no transhipment or rough mage on wherves, &c., are as sound and clean as on the day they were filled. This shipment being on consignment account will be positively sold without the slightest reserve. Also,

110 donen 3-höop pails

hey were
ant will be positively
ve. Also,
110 dozen 3-heop pails
92 nests tube, 3 large sizes in nest
123 ditto ditto, 8 assorted ditto ditte
90 nests bail boxes, each 2
101 barrels plaster Paris
200 cases American chairs
50 ditto ditto brooms
50 kegs American cut nails.
Samples of the kerosene oil and Ameri
the Rooms on morning of sale.
Terms at sale.

At No. I, Baptist's Villas, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Thurlow-terrace.

Superior Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Beautiful Oil Paintings and Water Colours
Glass, China, Platedware
Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.
The owner intending to leave the colony per La
Hogue.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, January 3rd, at 11 o'clock, Beautiful oil peintings and water colours Household furniture, piano, and sundries. Terms, cash.

CHOICE UNSTOCKED STATIONS in the
MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,
On the Maranoa River and Amby Creek.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-ORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pittstreet, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 17th January, 1885. The above-mentioned eight blocks of country, the upper two of which have been surveyed, are all continuous, and situate on the MARANOA RIVER, about five miles above its junction with Amby Creek, commencing at the southern boundary of the famed property of E. Morey, Esq., and near to Drysdale Ponds.

WEDNESDAY, 4th January.

To Dealers, Grocers, and others. M.R. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Compell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, at 11

receis of groceries, oilmen's stores, and provisions, with-seeve, to close consignments, embracing Hama, becom Orlando Jones's starch Oriando Jones's starch
Mustard, in bottles and tins
Blacking, liquid and paste
Kent hops, split pens
Cloves, pimento
Sautes, essence anchovies, ketchup
Olives, napherry vinegar
Arrownout

MR, W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, at 11 o'clock, Ex Cathay, damaged by see water, PP over HR,
No. 1—32 half-chests congou, much damaged 10 ditto ditto, very much ditto
2—34 ditto ditto, very much ditto
2—34 ditto ditto, much ditto
3—17 ditto ditto, much ditto
9 ditto ditto, much ditto
1 chests ditto, much ditto
2 ditto ditto, very much ditto
2 ditto ditto, very much ditto
2 ditto ditto, will ditto
2 ditto ditto, much ditto
1—1 chests ditto, much ditto
2 ditto ditto, much ditto
1—2 ditto ditto, will ditto
1—3 ditto ditto, will ditto
1—4 in the ditto ditto, will ditto
1—5—25 ditto ditto, much ditto
1—5 ditto ditto, much ditto

DAMAGED CANDLES.

356 Boxes.

Ex Riffeman, Norie, master, from London.

M. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on Ex Riffeman, Ex Riffeman, C in diamond,
356 cases De Roubaix, Jenar, and Co.'s candles, more
or less dumaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern. Ex Riffemen, Noric, master, from London, OILMEN'S STORES, Damaged by sea water.

Damaged by sea water.

M. R. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warchouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, at 11 o'clock, Ex Rifeman, more or less damaged by sea water, 6 in double triangle, 50 cases table vinegar 38 ditto mixed pickles 10 disto assorted sauces 8 ditto M. I. pickles 6 ditto French caranes (asuce) pints 3 ditto ditto, half-pints 6 ditto salad off, pints 3 ditto ditto, malf-pints 6 ditto salad off, pints 3 ditto ditto, caparts.

SL in dismond, 12 ditto mixed pickles 6 ditto table vinegar 2 ditto imms, each 3 dozen 1 lb. 1 ditto assorted sauces.

Terms, cash.

SUGARS. SUGARS.

> IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
> (Preliminary.) Attractive and unreserved Auction sale of MAURITIUS SUGARS. The entire cargo of the Juverna,

embracing
a full assertment of most suitable samples,
from
BROWN RATION SUGARS, FINEST WHITE CRYSTALS,
The bulk of the cargo is packed in small mats,

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, January 5th. To Country Buyers, Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Speculators, and others. R. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Mesars. Prost, Kohler, and Co. to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on Thi UESDAY, January 5th, at 11 o'clock, The entire cargo of Mauritius sugars at Juverna. These sugars have been judiciously selected to suit the requirements of this market. The bulk of the cargo is in small mats, and the bags are in spleadid condition, no locols having been used ofther in loading or discharging the vessal.

Towns at eale,

28 Bales, for Unreserved Sale,

On WEDNESDAY, 4th January

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with in-

structions to sell by auction, at his Waresee, Pitt and O Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 44a
sary, at 11 c'clock prompt,
in invoice of corks, 28 bales,
Soda water and lemonade corks, No. 23 and 26
Beer and ginger beer corks, &c.

Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, 9th January.

By order of the Trustees of the late BENJAMIN DARLEY, Esq. FIRST-CLASS CITY MANSION, CLAPTON HOUSE AND GROUNDS, DARLINGHURST.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock, That beautifully situated highly finished city residence, CLAPTON HOUSE, together with the whole of the grounds comprising

MONDAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
That beautifully situated highly finished city residence,
CLAPTON HOUSE,
together with the whole of the grounds, comprising
NEARLY AN ACRE OF LAND, on the mos
valuable portion of the
HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST.
The house is most substantially built of stone, and contains the following accommodation:—
Wide hall, spacious drawing-room, diang-room, library
or breakfast-room, seven bedrooms; bath-room, completely
fitted with hot, cold, and shower baths; pantry, chinacloset, &c. At the rear is a commodious kitchen, with
valuable cooking range, and boiler for heating water for
the bath-room; a laundry, with copper and washing
troughs, each supplied with water and drain pipe; a dairy
and other out-offices.
The stable-yard contains 3-stall stable, harness-room,
double coach-house, with large hay-loft and groom's room
above, cowahed, &c.
The whole of the premises are supplied with the city
water, and there is also a never-failing well in the yard.
The grounds are very tastefully laid out and planted with
thoice trees and flowering shrubs.

CLAPTON is a most complete and desirable residence, and in respect to position, finish, convenience, and
commodious accommodation, will rank second to no house
in the city. On one side is a fine wide verandah, supported
by Corinthian-columns, with beleony above, from which
an extensive and beautiful view of the harbour and city is
obtained.

It is close to Barham Hall, the estate of the Hon. R.
Dees Thomson. Esq., Rose Hall, and other first-class preperties, and, from the natural elevation of the site, its
delightful commanding position cannot in any way be built
out.

Cards to view may be obtained on application.

out.

Cards to view may be obtained on application.

Terms—One-third cash; residue may remain, if required, secured on the property.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 9th January.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGER.

DWELLING-HOUSE,
No. 79, CLARENCE-STREET.
On the West side, three Doors South of Margaret-size
and occupied by Mr. Grover.

PICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public anction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th January, at II o'clock.

All that PARCEL of LAND, containing by admeasurement eight perches, be the same more or less, bounded on the cast by the building line of Clarence-street, bearing north forty-six links; on the north by allotment number seventeen sixty-ains tinks, then south twelve links, then west forty-one and a half links; on the west by allotment number fourteen forty-two links, and on the south by allotment number fifteen, one hundred and eleven links. This description includes a right of roadway to the rear of allotment number seventeen, of eight feet wide, through part of the northern boundary of allotment number sixteen, on which is that capital messuage or dwelling-house.

No. 79, CLARENCE-STREET, built of brick and stone, containing lobby, six apartments, kitchen, servant's-room, and stors, with yard, &c., at the rear, and now occupied by Mr. Grover, at a result of £91 per annum.

This is a well situated property, finating the most improving thoroughfare in the city. The sale is imperative, by order of the mortgagee.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.
To Builders and others.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO AND BOURKE STRRETS.
Valuable Block of Land, having the following frontages:

100 FEET TO WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET
110 FEET TO BOURKE-STREET,
being portions of the grounds attached to the well-known property.

ST. KILDA HOUSE,
IN FIVE BUILDING SITES, each having 20 feet frontage, with a depth of 110 feet extending to a lane, and the CORNER LOT, having also a troatage of 110 FEET TO BOURKE-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooma, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th January, 1865, at 11 o'clock,

at 11 o'clock,

The above choice building sites, at the corner of Boarks
and Weolloomooloo streets, being part of the garden
and grounds attached to St. Kilda House.

The special attention of BUILDERS is directed
to this important sale. The position is second to mose in
a Woolloomooloo, being close to Hyde Park and fronting two
main thoesughfares, in the centre of a very populous and
simuravian locality.

By order of the Trustees of the late BENJAMIN DARLEY, Rsq.

FIRST-CLASS CITY MANSION, CLAPTON HOUSE AND GROUNDS, DARLINGHURST.

TICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock, That beautifully situated highly finished city residence, CLAPTON HOUSE, together with the whole of the grounds, comprising NEARLY AN ACRE OF LAND, on the most valuable portion of the

together with the whole of the grounds, comprising NEARLY AN ACRE OF LAND, on the most valuable portion of the Valuable valuable portion of the Valuable valuable

ut.

Cards to view may be obtained on application.

Terms—One third cash; residue may remain, if required

coursed on the property.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 9th January.

Melbourne, THURSDAY, 5th January, 1865.

Melbourne, THURSDAY, 5th January, 1865.

LUKEY and RIMMER have received instructions from Captain V. Boissier to sell by auction, on the above day, at their Rooma, the Hall of Commerce, at 12 of clock.

The fine 3 3 veritas French-built elipper-barques NICHOLAS CEZARD, title guaranteed. This beautiful vessel was built at Estes, in 1856, of the best seasoned timber; is copper-fautened and coppered about fifteen months since; 309 tons register, and caries 460 tons at a draught of sheet 12 feet; shifts without balket, is well found, in frequence of the control of the contr

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1474398

THE sea was meant to be looked at from shore, as mountains are from the plain. made this discovery long ago, and was blunt enough to blurt it forth, romance and sentiment in other words, the pretence of feeling what we do not feel—being inventions of a later day.

To be sure, Cicero used to twaddle about Greek literature and philosophy, much as people do about ancient art now-a-days; but I rather sympathise with those stout old Romans who despised both, and believed that to found an empire was as grand an achievement as to build an epic or to carve a statue. But though there might have been twaddle—(as why not, since there was a Senate?)—1 rather think Petrarch was the first choragus of that sentimental dance which so long led young folk away from the realities of like like the piper of Hamelin, and whose succession ended, let us hope, with Chateaubriand. But for them, Byron, whose real strength lay in his sincerity, would never have talked about the " sea bounding beneath him like a steed that knows his rider," and all that sort of thing. Even if it had been true, steam has been as fatal to that part of the romance of the sea as to hand-loom seaving. But what say you to a twelve day's calm such as we dozed through in mid-Atlantic and in mid-August. I know nothing so tedious and exasperating at once as that regular slap of the wilted sails when the ship rises and falls with the slow breathing of the sleeping sea, one greasy, brassy swell following another, slow, smooth, immitigable as the series of Words-worth's "Ecclesiastical Sonnets." Even at his best, Neptune, in a tele-a-tele, has a way of repeating himself, an obtuseness to the ne guid nimis, that is stupefying. It reminds me of organ-music and my good friend Sebastian Bach. A fugue or two will do very well; but a concert made up of nothing clse is altogether too epic for me. There is nothing so desperately monotonous as the sca, and I no longer wonder at the cruelty of pirates. Fancy an existence in which the coming up of a clums finback whale, who says "Pooh!" to you so lemnly as you lean over the taffrail, is an event as exciting as an election on shore! The dampness seems to strike into the wits as into the lucifer-matches, so that one may scratch a thought half a dozen times and get nothing at last but a faint sputter, the forlorn hope of fire, which only goes far enough to leave a sense of sufficiation behind it. Even smoking becomes an employment instead of a solare. Who less likely to come to their wits' end than W. M. T. to five meals a day for mental occupation.

J sometimes sit and pity Noah; but even he had this advantage over all succeeding sure to get no ill news from home. He should correspondents, being the only man who ever had the very last authentic intelligence from everywhere. The finback whale recorded just above has much the look of a brown paper parcel, the whitish stripes that run across him of accidental hole in the top of his head, through which he pooh-poohs the rest of crea-tion, and which looked as if it had been made by the chance thrust of a chesnut rail. He was our first event. Our second was harpooning a sunfish, which basked dozing on the lap of the sea, looking so much like the giant turtle alderman's dream, that I am persuaded he would have made mock turtle soup rather than acknowledge his imposture. But he broke away just as they were hauling him over the side, and sunk placidly through the clear water, leaving behind him a crimson trail that wavered a moment and was gone. The sea, though, has better sights than these. When ve were up with the Azores, we began to meet flying-fish and Portuguese men-of-war, beautiful as the galley of Cleopatra, tiny craft that dared these seas before Columbus. I have seen one of the former rise from the crest of a wave, and, glancing from another some two hundred feet beyond, take a fresh flight of perhaps as long. How Calderon would have similized this pretty creature had he ever seen it! How e have run him up and down the gamut of simile! If a fish, then a fish with wings; if of simile! If a fish, then a fish with wings; if a bird, then a bird with fins; and so on, keeping up the poor shuttlecock of a conceit as is his wont. Indeed, the poor thing is the most killing bait for a comparison, and I assure you I have three or fou. in my inkstand; but be calm, they shall stay there. Moore, who looked on all nature as a kind of Gradus ad Parnassum, a threasure of similarly and search his life in. thesaurus of similitude, and spent his life in a game of What is my thought like? with himself, did the flying-fish on his way to Bermuda. So I leave him at peace. The most beautiful thing I have seen at sea, all the more so that I had never heard of it, is the trail of a shoal of fish through the phosphorescent water. It is like the flight of silver rockets, or the streaming of northern lights through that silent nether heaven. I thought nothing could go beyond that rustling star-foam which was churned up by our ship's bows, or those eddies and disks of ame that rose and wandered out of sight behind us.

"Twas fire our ship was plunging through, Cold fire that o'er the quarter flew; And wandering moons of idle figme Grew full and waned, and went and came, Dappling with light the huge sea-snake, That slid behind us in the wake."

But there was something even more delicately rare in the apparition of the fish, as they turned up in gleaming furrows the latent moon against these vacant interlunar nights. In the Mediterranean one day, as we were lying be-calmed, I observed the water freekled with dingy specks, which at last gathered to a pink-ish scum on the surface. The sea had been so sphorescent for some nights that when the phosphorescent for some man and a captain gave me my bath, by dousing me with buckets from the house on deck, the spray flew off my head and shoulders in sparks. It occurrences red to me that this dirty-looking scum might be the luminous matter, and I-had a pailful dipped up to keep till after dark. When I went to look at it after nightfall it seemed at first perfectly dead; but when I shook it the whole broke out into what I can only liken to milky flames, whose lambent silence was strangely beautiful, and startled me almost as actual projection might an alchemist. I could not bear to be the death of so much beauty; so I poured it all overboard again. Another sight worth taking a voyage for is that of the sails by moenlight.

Our course was "south and by east, half south,"
so that we seemed bound for the full moon as she rolled up over our wavering horizon. I used to go forward to the bowspit and look back. Our ship was a clipper, with every rag set, stunsate, sky-scrapers, and all; nor was it easy to believe that such a wonder could be built of canvas as that white many-storied pile we rose and fell with the waves. These are all the wonders I can recall of my five weeks

at sea, except the sun. Were you ever alone with the sun? You may think it a very simple question; but I never was, in the full sense of the word, till I was held up to him one cloudless day on the broad buckler of the ocean. I supproc one might have the same feeling in the desert. I remember getting something like it years ago, when I climbed alone to the top of a mountain, and lay face up on the hot gray mess, striving to get a notion of how an Arab might feel. It was my American commentary of the Koran, and not a bad one. In a Ne England winter, too, when everything is gagged with snow, as if some gigantic physical geo-grapher were taking a cast of the earth's face u plaster, the bare knob of a hill will introduce you to the sun as a comparative stranger. But at sea you may be alone with him day after day, and almost all day long. I never under-stood before that nothing short of full daylight can give the supremest sense of solitude. Dark-ness will not do so, for the imagination peoples it with more shapes than ever were poured from the frozen loins of the populous North. The sun, I sometimes think, is a little grouty at sea. especially at high noon, feeling that he wastes his beams on these fruitless furrows. It is otherwise with the moon. She "comforts the night," as Chapman finely says, and I always found her a companionable creature. In the ocean-horizon I took untiring deficible to the companionable creature. ight. It is the true magic-circle of ex-pectation and conjecture—almost as good as a wishing-ring. What will rise over that edge we sail toward daily and never overtake? A sail? an island? the new shore of the Old World? Something rose every day, which I need not have gone so far to see, but at whose levee I was a much more faithful courtier than on shore. A cloudless sunrise in mid ocean is beyond comparison for simple grandeur. like Dante's style, bare and perfect. sun meets naked sea, the true classic of nature There may be more sentiment in morning on shore—the shivering fairy-jewelry of dew, the silver point-lace of sparkling hoar-frost-but is also more complexity, more of the romantic.

A DEAD YEAR.

[BY JEAN INGELOW.] I took a year out of toy life and etery-A dead year, and said, "I will hew thee a temb! All the kings of the nations lie in glory;" Cared in cedar, and shut in sacred gloom; Nwathed in linen, and precious unquents old; Painted with simakar, and rich with gold.

Silent they rest, in solution salvatory Scaled from the motil, and the owl, and the flitter Each with his name on his hrow. All the kings of the nations lie in glery,

"Year," I said, "Thou shalt not Bribes to bur thy coming back, Doth old Epyth wear her best In the chambers of her rest? Doth she take to her hat hed Beaten gold, and glorious red? Envy not! for thou will wear In the dark a shroud as fair; Golden with the sunny ray Thou withdrawest from my day; Wrought upon with colours fine Stolen from this hide of mine, Like the dusty Lyboin kings, Lie with too wide open wings On thy breast, as it to say, On these wings hope few away. And so hoased, and the adorned, Not forgotten, but not scorned, Let the dark for everimore Close thee when I close the door; And the dust for ages full In the creases of thy pall; And no voice nor visit rude Break thy scaled solitude." Year," I said, "Thou shalt not lack

I took the year out of my life and story,
The dead year, and said, "I have hewed a tomb,
All the kings of the nations lie in glory;"
Cased in codar, and shut in a savred gloom;
But for the sword, and the sceptre, and diadem,
Sure thou didst reign like then;
So I laid her with those tyrants old and hoary,
According to my vow,

"Rock," I said, "thy ribs are strong,
TRAT I bring thee, guard it long,
Hide the light from buried eyes—
Hide it, lest the dead arise."
"Year," I said, and turned away,
I am free of thee this day;
All that we two only know
I forgive and I forego,
So thy face no more I meet
In the field or in the street."

Thus we parted, she and I,
Life hid death, and put it by;
Life hid death, and said, "Be free!
I have no more need of thee"—
No more need! O mad mistake
With repentance in its wake!
Ignorant, and rash, and blind;
Life had left the grave behind
But had locked within its hold,
With the spices and the gold,
all she had to keep her warm
In the raging of the storm.

In the raging of the storm.

Ecarce the sunset bloom was gone, And the little stars outshone, Ere the dead year, still and stark, Drew me to her in the dark; Death drew life to come to her Beating at her sepulchre, Crying out, "How can I part With the best share of my heart? So it lies upon the bier, Captive with the buried year. O my heart!" And I fed prone, Weeping at the sealed stone; "Year among the shades," I said "Since I live and thou art dead, Let my captive heart be free Like a bird to fly to me." And I stayed some voice to win, But noue answered from within; And I kneed the door—and night Deepend till the stars waxed bright; And I saw them set and wane And the world turned green again. "So," I whispered, open door, I must tread this palace foor Seeled palace, rich and dim—Let a narrow sunbeam swim "So," I whispered, open door, I must treat this palace floor Seeled palace, rich and dim—Let a narrow aunbeam swim After me, and on me spread While I look upon ny dead; Let a little warmth be free To come after; let me see To come after swindly see To come after swoodbine. And the "m Mark upon a sunny day Sated from their blossoms rise Honey bees and butterfiles. Let me hear Sitting by my buried year Finches chriping to their young, And the little noises flung Out of clafts where rabbits play, Or from falling water spray; And the gracious echoes wolksy man's work—the woodman's a Shout of shepberd, whistling blitt And the whetting of the scythe; Let this be but shut and furled From the well-beloved world, I forget her yearnings old, And her troubles manifed; Strivings sore, submissions meet And my vulse no longer beat, And her troubles manifold; Strivings sore, submissions meet And my pulse no longer beat, Keeping time and bearing part. With the pulse of her great heart 80; swing open door, and shade Take me; I am not afraid, For the time will not be long; Soon I shall have waren strong—Birong enough my own te win From the grave it lies within.

And I entered. On her bier Quiet lay the buried year. I sat down where I could see Life without, and sunshine irea, Death within. And I betwee Waited my own heart to wean From the shroud that shaded her In the rock-hewn sepulchre;

Waited till the dead should may,
"Heart be free of me this day"
Waited with a patient will—
AND I WAIT BETWEEN THEN STILL.

I take the year back to my life and story,
The dead year and say, "I will share in thy lomb.
"All the kings of the nations lie in glory,"
Cased in cedar, and shut in a sacred gloom.
They reigned in their lifetime with sceptre and diadem.
But thou excellest them;
For life doth make thy grave her oralory,
And the crown is still on thy brow;
"All the kings of the nations lie in glory,"
And so dost theu.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Pannomines.—The usual Christmas fare has been provided at two out of three of the Theatres—the Prince of Wales and the Victoria. At the former house the pantomime is preceded by the burlesque entitled "The Three Princesses in the Tower, or the Magic Glass Distaffs." In the burlesque the whole strength of the company is engaged, the principal characters being sustained by Messrs. Rogers, Jackson, Jovee, Daniels, Hasker, Miss Anne Lockhart, Miss Arnot, Mrs. Crasby, and Mrs. Wood; but the wit is rather too fine for general cars, and hence it goes somewhat flat, though recoardably well performed. The scenery is very striking and artistic, the "great transformation sectice" being the most claborate, the mechanism of which is really interesting to witness. The diesses are also very brilliant. In the pantomime, Mr. Jackson appears as clown, and acquits himself very successfully. Mr. M'Lean as Harlequin, Miss Louise Armot as Columbine, and Mr. Hasker as Pantaloon, are also good. The various tricks and humourous situations cause much annaement.—At the Victoria Theatre "Harlequin, Prince Dianond, and the Fairy Pearl," is the title of the Christmas pantomime there produced, and though not equal in scenic magnificence to its rival at the other house is, nevertheless, very altractive. There are two harlequins, Messrs. Bellini and Walter Cassell; two columbines, Misses Montague and Murphy; two clowns, Jerry Biasson and Master Renno; and two pantaloons, Messrs. Plynn and Morris.

The Levelse.—This theatre is open for dramatic to presentations exclusively, and during the week has been fairly patronised. On Monday the performances consisted of the comedy entitled, "The Serious Family," with Mr. Allen as Captain Murphy, Maguire, Mr. Byers as Charles Torrens, Mr. Ross ensisted of the conded the performances. On Tuesday, the drama of "Nick of the Woods" was produced, in which Mr. Allen, Mr. Byers, Miss Julia Hadson, and Mrs. Charles Jones susained the principal charactors; the conclading performance being t PANTONINES.—The usual Christmas fare

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papers from Chili to the 17th of September, from which we quote the following:— "The stock of flour in the country is still

heavy, notwithstanding recent large shipments to Australia and New Zeeland. Consignments of wheat and flour are about to be made to San

The same journal says :- " Great complaints have been made in commercial and monetary circles in New York on the Government's re-missness in not publishing a statement of the public debt on the 1st instant." The Herald of October 3rd, speaking on this subject, says :-

Lockyast Breichloaders. — While the great story of the guns has been narrated from day to day, and Armstiong and Whitworth, like the principal heroes of a drama, have held possession of the stage, an underplot has been advancing, part passu, and in the opinion of very many of quite as much interest. Ten years ago the English fewling piece and ride were looked upon as the acmé of perfection, and yet in less than seven years a revolution in these arms has occurred as rapid and complete as the triumph of the percussion cap over the flight. During these seven years many patents have been taken out for improvements on the arms, whichly for breechloaders, some of which have enjoyed an ephemeral reputation, occurred as injith and complete as the triumph of the percussion cap over the flight. During these seven years many patents have been taken out for improvements on the arms, shiely for breechloaders, some of which have enjoyed an ephemeral eputation, but none of which have enjoyed an ephemeral eputation, but none of which have enjoyed considerable celebrity not only as a gurssmith, but as an able writer on fire-arms, and the art of shooting, in the year 1809 had his attention drawn to the insufficiency of the French breechloaders for the exigencies of British and the state of the expenses of the patent of the third of the expenses of the patent of the expenses of the patent of the expenses used, not only here, but for heavy game in India, the manded a solidity not possessed by any breechloaders then extant. The absence of an intriocking of barrels and table breech was painfully apparent. At every discharge of the gun the breech cose, receibling of the gun. It is technically termed. For every degree the breech so rose the breech cose, receibly the expose the property of the patent of the expenses of the expenses of the patent of the expenses of the expe

From the velocity with which it discharges its projectiles, and its perfect solidity, the gun has consequently been a med by many experienced Indian sportanen, and to helieve that several of these guns will be the prizes at the meeting of the Northern Indian Rifle Association in December next. To produce a breech as strong as a muzzle-loader, and capable of firing cither explosive shels or solid conical balls, with heavy charges of powder, is no mean triumph. Whether or not the lockfast gun be adapted for military purposes is an open question. For cavalry it is probably an available arm, and Mr. Douga'll was intely requested by the military authorities of a foreign flovernment to send in his estimate for 20,000 of these guns, all double-barrelled, and adapted for firing explosive shels, made to burst with frightful effect on striking an object. If to put an end to war by making it annihilation be desirable, in such a capons and projecties we have a means to an end. Times, October 11.

WNERAL. The Friends of Mr. THOMAS TURNER are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his late departed Wife SUSAN EDWARDS; the procession to move from his residence, Victoria-street, on TURSDAY MORNING, at quarter to eight. REUBEN THOMAS, undertaker, 141, York-sirect, near the Worleyan Chapel.

N.B.—No circulars will be issued. R. STEWART, undertaker, Pitt-street near Bathurst treet.

MNERAL. The Friends of the late Mr. ROBERT MAXWELL are invited to attend his Funeral; to make from his late residence, Glebe Road, TO-MORROW (Trac-day) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street and South Head Road, opposite Crown-street.

COMMITTY

His Excellency the Right Homorable Sir John Young,
President,
William Wright, Vace-President,
C.E. Robinson, Umpice,
G.D. Millon, Honorary Trocwore,
Felix Misnaug
B. Burhaman
G. Campbell
J. F. Abbott
W. Campbell
H. Hawkins
J. Wright
J. Juntert
G. E. R. Murray
E. Gerrard

V. Marghett

F. Gerrard

F. Gerrard

F. Gerrard

F. Wright

F. Gerrard

H. Brown
PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME
Programmed
P PROGRAMME

Sew and I up, and tack to flagship. Ist prize, a selver cup, I tall prize, a silver cup.
Yas life will fly the colours which correspond with the numbers indicating their position in the programme.
I. Xastiff—Mr. C. Parbury
Z. Perr Mr. H. C. Dameur
S. Mischief Mr. J. P. Roxburgh
Why Not—Mr. J. A. Brown
Ist distance—Mr. J. J. Josephson
G. Gitena—Mr. P. J. Jackson
T. Elanne—Mr. W. F. Norrie.
First Refer —Champion Scallege Lace, open to all

o. Gitema— Mr. F. J. Jackson
7. Elaine— Mr. W. F. Norrie.
7. Elaine— Mr. W. F. Norrie.
7. Elaine— Mr. W. F. Norrie.
7. Firth Rack.—Chanpion Scullers Lace, open to all bena fide graffemen amateurs in the Australian colonies.
7. From Mr. Huntley's Point round Spectacle Island, and back to Starting Point. Prize, a silver cup.
7. Elvins— Flue and scarlet— Mr. A. Crook
7. Salotins— Magenta and blue— Mr. Q. Deloitte.
7. Startin Race.— Half-past 2 o'dock.— Pulling dimpionaries and Spectacle Island and back to fagalip. Int prize, a silver cup.
7. Manitana— Light-blue and white— Mr. F. Harper
7. Menkey-Red— Mr. John Perry
7. Teaser— Blue and red—Mr. W. H. Paul
7. Leoners— Blue and white— Mr. W. Rirkinslaw
7. Lurime—Red and white— Mr. W. Rirkinslaw
7. Liestte— Bark-blue— Mr. H. Index
7. Liestte— Bark-blue— Mr. H. Index
7. Liestte— Bark-blue— Mr. H. B. C. Saak.
7. Savin Th. Race.— 3 o'dock.— Pair of oars and conswain.
7. From flag-hip round Spectacle Island, round flagboat of Five Deck and bick to flagsbip. 1st price, a pair of silver cups. 7 hd prize, a silver cup.
7. Elvins— Blue and searlet— Messas. J. and A. Crook

Five Duck and back to Bageship. 1st prize, a pair or naver-cups. 2nd prize, a silver cup.

1. Elvira—Blue and scarlet—Mossra J. and A. Crook

2. Favorita—Blue—Messra. Russell and Edvards

3. Sabrina—Magenta and blue—Messra. Q. and C. Debitte.

ETORTH RACE.—Half-past 3 o'clock — Pulling skifts
under canyas. From flagelship round flagboat off Five Duck,
röfund Ceckatoo, tack to flagelship. 1st prize, a silver cup;
2nd prize, a silver cup.

röund Cockatoo, back to flagship. 1st prize, a silver cup; 2nd prize, a silver cup; 2nd prize, a silver cup; 1. Electris—Red—Mr. A. Blavland; 2. Etties—Blac and red—Mr. W. H. Paul; 3. Emmeline—Blue—Mr. W. W. Buckland; 4. Chin Chin—Light blue—Mr. J. E. Irwin; 4. Marian—Red, white, and blue—Mr. F. H. Robberds.
NISTH RACE.—Skiffs, two pairs of sculls and exyawain. Same course as No. 7 race. 1st prize, two silver cups; 2nd prize, two silver cups; 2nd prize, two silver cups; 2nd prize, two silver cups.
2. Sabrina—Magenta and blue—Messer, Q. and C. Deloitte; 3. Elyira—Blue and scullet—Messer, J. and A. Crook.
TENTE RACE.—Gig and dingy chase. Prize, a silver cup.

cup. Gig-Mr, W. H. Paul

NS: RUCTION IN SINGING.—The SENORA DE VALERA begre to announce that she will remain in Sydney, and give lessons in singent; a should a sufficient number of pupils offer before the 5th January, 1869. 187, Williams-treet.

M.S. HADSLEY RESUMES the duties of he School on MONDAY, January 16th. Corner of Lyons-terrace and South Head Road.

M 188 BOWEN begs to inform the parents of he pupils that the duties of her School will be resume on TUESDAY, 10th instant. Bishopthorpe-terract Glebe Point-terrace.

DREPARATORY SCHOOL or Children, conducted by Mrs. JONES and DAUGHTERS.—Duties will be resulted on MONDAY, January 9th. 17, Bourke-street, center of Bay-street, Woolksmooloo.

Rev. Dr. HAILEY, tector.

THE DUTIES of Miss LONG'S SCHOOL, Dora Cotage, Thames-street, Balmain, will be resumed on MONDAY, January 9.

THE MISSES WHITE'S SEMINARY will open on MONDAY, 9th January, 1865. 3, Hope-terract, Globe Road. Accommodation for one boarder.

PHRENOLOGY.—Examination with regard to training and occupation, i.e., C. EDWARDS, George-st.

A STROLOGY.—Nativities Cast. Private consultations till 9 p.m. C. EDWARDS, 352, George-street.

CHARACTER correctly described from portrait handwriting. Send 13 stamps. C. EDWARDS. CARTES DE VISITE.—Two, 5s.; four, 7s. 6d.; siz 10s.; twelve, 18s. J. T. BORUS, 101, King-street CARTES DE VISITE. Two 6s., four, 7s.6d.; six, 10s. and twelve, 17s. 6d. PICKERING, Brickfield-hill CARTES DE VISITE.—One, 46.5 four for 7s. 6d. six, 10s. SCHRODER, 645, George-st., Haymarket

COMMISSIONS executed for Buyers and Sellers Horses and Vehicles. GIBSON, op. School of Art CROCKER and SAGE, General Agents, Wool, Stock, and Station Brokers, Pitt-street North. N.B. - Advances made on Produced for sale or shipment, and all orders (country or shipping) promptly executed.

HAZELAND and CO, Wine and Spir.ts Merchant Phoenix Wharf. HIGHEST PRICE given for all kinds of Clothes SIMMONS, cariosity shop, Pitt-st. Letters attended

JOHNSON'S, Chap Bodding Warehouse, 195, Pitt street North. Uphoistery in all its branches. 18ERAL CASH Advinces, on produce consigned London. F. BBSWORTH, Exchange-building

MR. A. COOPER, Debt Collector, 416, Castlercagh street South, near Goulbura-stree.

M. R. J. B. JONES, Solicitor, &c., No. UN, Elizabeth street, Sydney.

M. ADAME WALLACE BUSHELLE resume TUITION on 3rd January. 3, Stanley-street.

M. WHITE, Surgeonizable be at home for consultation chally. 3, Hope-berrace, Globe Rand.

MR. HENRY MARSH will RESUME his PIANO CLASSES January 2. Terms at ELVY and CO'S

MR. RICHARD JOHNSON, Solicitor and Notary Tubic, has REMOVED his others to 311, George treet, 12 doors north of the Bank of New South Wales. Sydney, 2nd January, 1815.

M.R. A. REA, Professor of Music, Canden-tee Newtown, Mr. REA is now prepared to arrangements for private tuition and attending educat establishments. NOTICE to COUNTRY VISITORS and FRIENDS
OMILLIGAN, BROTHERS' Portrait Gallery, 81,
King-street, will be OPEN on NEW YEAR'S DAY,
Portraits in case, tree, 7s. od. Superior Cartes-devisite
at London prices.

REMOVAL.—ti. I. WILSON, Conveyancer, to 141 Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

REPAIRING and Tuning of Pianefortes. Instru-ments thoroughly repeired and earefully tuned. New and second-hand pisance cheep. W. KING, pianeforte maker, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

REMOVED to 19, Hunter-street, A. HERTZ-HAUSEB, Surgical Instrument, and Truss Maker. All kinds of instruments for the cure of Deformities made and adjusted. Repairs promptly executed. SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rust cutter's lay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

SYDNEY PORTRAIT ROOMS 267, Pitt-street, opposite the Waxworks. Superior Cartea de Visite.

Will LINGTON to Pickford's, London, per La Hogue. Small parcels, is. Prince-st., Sydney.

£650 TO LEND upon city or country property NOTICE—The undersigned, trading under the style and firm of ADRAIN and BROWN, as Plumbers and Gastiters, &c., have THIS DAY been DISSOLVED, by mutual consent. The business will beneforth be carried on by THOMAS ADRAIN, at the present permises, 587, Greage-street, who will receive and liquidate all accounts.

THE undersigned CAUTIONS the public to give no credit in his name without his written order.

W. S. BENTON.

Eowen, Fort Denison, 23rd December, 1864.

LOST, a Galab PARROT1. The finder will be rewarded. Apply Crown Inn, Chippendale. Wareen, Apply Crown Inn, Chippeniale.

I OST, a Gevernment CHEQUE drawn in favour of C.

G. REID, Esq., for the sum of £18. Parties are cautioned against cashing the same; payment having been stopped at the Henk. If found, and left at 8, Wynyard-square, a reward will be given.

square, a reward will be given.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD—LOST on Saturday.

24th of December, a Light Strawberry-coloured CGW, hrunded GF off near runp, and HA off ribs. Apply to JOHN TINDALL, Neugowin Road.

POUND, Bay MARE, JB1 off shoulder. GIBSON'S Horse Repository, 282. Pitt-street.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. Now ready, 1s. by A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.—Now ready, is, by post 1s, 4d, 2dd pages, MOCRE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC and HANDBOOK for 1865, fourteenth year of publication. Also, price 6d, by past 9d, MOCRE'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC for 1865, containing a mass of well digrested matter.

J. J. MOORE, publisher, George-street, opposite 8t, Andrew's Catheliral, and all booksellers in town and country.

MOORE'S CATHELINA SHEET ALMANAC for railway, with extensive back run. Apply J. 18-200 CHEES, and CHEESE FARM, 5 miles from a country.

MOORE, publisher, George-street, opposite 8t, Andrew's Catheliral, and all booksellers in town and country.

JUST PUBLISHED - SANDS'S New South Wales Commercial Sheet Almanae for 1865, 1s., or per post JOHN SANDS, publisher, George-street.

R IMMEL'S Perfumed Almenac for 1866, la. each.
M MAHON, next City Bank. PICNIC PARTIES can get an assertment of Wines, Ale, until I, this day, at MILLER'S, 13, Jamison-st.

FOR SALE, some first-class GUNS and Revolvers, at a low figure 244, George-street North. POR SALE, the BUSINESS and FIXTURES of No. 198, Lower George-street, opposite Essev-street.

PINT WINE BOTTLES, dirty or clean. The higher price given for any quantity. Cash on delivery.

J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street. REQUIRED, a LADY, to assist in the general of a School. Apply to Mrs. HADSLEY, Lyons-terrace and South Head Read. December 2

Dyons-terrace and South Heat Read: December 31st.

REGIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY, educated it part on the Continent of Europs, desires a re-engagement. She will ignoruct finishing or other pupils in Music, French, Italian, Drawing in chalk or peacil, and Flower Painting, with English. References unexceptionable. Address J. J., Mesers. Johnson and Co.'s, 233, Physical Physics of Control of the Con

SWIMING BRITES, Life Preservers, ac.—Wanted, a respectable man, with a small capital, to join the sivertier (an old tradesman) in the Manufacture of Swimming Beltz, Life Preservers, &c., to which might be aded waterproof clothing. Address Brite, Herald Office. TUTOR.—A Gentleman seeks a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a private family. He teaches Latin English, French, Muric, and Drawing. Address A. B. C., Pat-office, West Maritland.

office, West Mailland.

TO TUTORS.—The undersigned is desirous of obtaining the services of a gentleman thoroughly qualified to undertake the teaching of his sons in classics, undennatics, and the usual branches of a first-class English Education. References and testimonials rogeried. Apply, by letter, to ROWLAND J. TRAIL, Collaroy, Marwa. WANTED known, BAYNES has Dr. Dorg, alias dress coats for lovers; balls, and plays, from is. 6d. WANTED, Married CGUPLE, as Porter and General Servant Address DELTA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, Two strong BOATMEN. Apply Castle-reagh-st., European Hotel, between 12 and 2 oclock. W ANTED, a good HOUSE and PARLOUR NAID.
Apply at 198, Macquario-street.

W ANTED, two Pier Ginsees, Carpet 26; by 19, Bedstead, 1st class. M. H., Cook's River Peat Office.

WANTED, a competent verson as LAUNDRESS, Apply at Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, WANTED, a Female SERVANT of all work, a good house servant. Mr. BROWN, Sheriff's Gardens

WANTED, a Young MAN, to ride and deliver ment. Apply to W. THOMAS, butcher, Rushcutter's Bay. WANTED, two strong parties BOYS, DOLBY'S
Boot Warehouse, George-street South.

WANTED, a Young Man as BOOKKEEPER, DOLBY, George-street South.
WANTED, four WAITERS, for Randwick Racos, Apply Tattersall's Hotel. WANTED, a thorough good HOUSEMAID. Apply to the Stewardess Civil Service Club.

NO.

On the Pitth
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G. C. B. GALLE, touching sound.

STEAL TRALL

Passen Taranaki 24th. Cargo lington, For fre Grafton

WANTED, a WAITER. Apply to the Steward, By Service Club.

By Wervice Club.

When D. a DHAYMAN; a single man preserved, at 151; Sussex-street.

LDEL' a Femule Georal SERVANT, immediate Apply 199, Ye k-street.

A by respectable room a SITUATION as we request IOUSERE! GR. M. M., HERALD.

WANTEL Special Second-hand BUGGY—one hung upon latter springs preferred. Apply to E. C. BLOOMFIELD, Royal Hotel.

WANTED, A GOVERNESS, to educate two young ladice—a Weslevan preferred. Address The Rev. W. CLARKE, Barburst.

WANTED, PREMISES for a Grovery Business in George-street or William-street EPICIER, 18, Elizabeth-street North

WANTED, to BORROW C) Hundred Pounds for six months; inferest at the rate of twenty per cent, per annum, and good security R. S., Hurald Office.

Efizabeth-street.

WANTED, £1000 or 74500, to be EMPLOYED in a MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, that will give an income of £500 ta£1000 a year, by PARTNERSHIP or otherwise. Address M. S. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, you to know that W. BAYNES has coats, 1s. 6d. to 20s.; veat 1s. to 7s. 6d., trousers, 1s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; boots and shop, 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., all sizes, W. BAYNES, 267, Kenstreet, near Erskine-street. WANTED to PURHASE, Books, Good Guns, Linen, Instruments, and Miscellamous Property, of every description. R.M. LINDSAY, 201, Castleroagn-street. N.B.—A note adressed, parties attended at their own residence.

A PARTMENTS WCANT. MISS WHITE, 199, Macquarie-street opposite Domain. A FURNISHED REDROOM for two young men, with or withoutpoard. 17, Macquarie-st. South. A LARGE Front ROOM to LET, beautifully plea-

BOARD and REDENCE, private and respectable; worth attention 22, William-street.

BUTCHERS' RMS, Parminatia Road, to LET. HICHERS EDVE, role agreet, 448, George-st. CHARING CIBSS HOTEL to LET. Apply to

EAGLE INN LET, South Head Road. Apply HICHENSGEDYE, sole arout, 448, George-st.

LURNISHEII APARTMENTS Vacant, 425, Pitt-street, before Bathurst and Liverpool streets, Terms very modelie.

TAURISHER COTTAGE, or Apartments to LET, with stability and puddock, with board if required; delightfully single for persons in delicate health; use of peny and phase if required. H. GEDYE, 448, George-st. GENTLEM'N can be accommodated with Partial Board of Residence, 9, Stanley-st, Hyde Park. HICHNS GEDYE, auctioneer, George-street.

HIGHNS GEDYE, auctioneer, George-street.

OTEL: I LET or for SALE, caphoniously called the Fair Bower, Manly Beach, with 8 arres of land, romantically k veloped by gorgeous rich scenery, overtoping the bluevaters of the broad Fairlie, where the merry devotees of gly Bacchus can sip their delicious nexter as they scan theoretical paints of the vaulted compass in its variepated leuty, and where those who, by the assaults of care and tim have been organically weakoned into a pallid wreck shall gain acquire the rowy line of blooming health, and thirst p more. HIGHENS GEDYE, auctioneer, 448, George-stjet.

MANE B. ACH.—Clarendon Hotel.—Mrs. and the Mane HORNER beg to inform their friends and the public that they intend providing LUNCHEONS for New Yels a Day, at a moderate charge.

PURIC-HOUSE to LET.—A bargain; no incoming. PUBLIC-HOUSE in Pitt-street to LET. Apply BCHENS GEDYE, auctioneer, George-street.

LET, two HOUSES in Bourke-street, near Belsea-st., Surry Hills. Apply G. CRISPO. TO ET, a first-class HOUSE, suitable for a respectable smily. No. 13, Globe-street, Globe.

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TELET, thorough good Business HOUSE, in George-street. HICHENS GEDYE, auctioneer, George-st. LET, a HOUSE, in Upper Fort-street, opposite the Flagstaff. Apply at No. 22.

The LET.—OFFICE to LET, in 119, King-street, Apply on the purmises.

LET, a commodious HOUSE, in Palmer-street, near William-street. Apply 122, Palmer-street.

To LET, a newly-built HOUSE, in Phillip-street, con-taining nine apartmenta. Apply No. 1, Ennore-teure, King-street. D LET, a SHOP, next door to the Metropolitan Hotel, Inquire of W. H. HARRIS, 150, Pitt-street, or at M HOSKING'S Office.

O LET, the PREMISES occupied by the under signed, No. 30, Hunter-street. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO. LET, with immediate possession, having recently been thoroughly repaired, No. 19, Lower Fort-street. Apply to Mr. BUCHANAN, General Post Office.

Tyo LET, a HOUSE, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Thurlow-termou—8 rooms, water, coach-souse, paddock, and garden. Inquire next door, and of Mr. JOSEPH MACPHERSON, Exchange. TO BE c LET, the HOUSE, No. 145, Elizabeth-street, near to Market-street, containing eight rooms and offices. Early possession can be given. Apply to ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

TO BE LET, the BILLY BLUE INN, St. Leonards, North Shore, now occupied by Mr. William Chuter. Rent moderate. Apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, solicitors, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a first-class HOUSE, in Jamison-street, containing eleven spacious rooms, together with a large kitchen and servants' spartments attached; all of which have just undergone a thorough repair and renovation. Apply to THOMAS FARRELL, king-street. TO BAKERS.—To LET, HOUSE and SHOP, with Baker's Oven, in Castlereagh-street South, near the Haymarket. The house contains 8 rooms, &c., and will be at a moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, solicitors, 32, Hunter-street.

BILLYARD and CURTIS, solicitors, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, from the 1st of January next, the PRE-MISES at present known as Elliot's Coal Wharf, Woolloomooloo, having a frontage to Dowling-street, seliciting the new Givernment Wharf of 199 foot, by a depth of 112 feet, and second frontage to Duke-street of 169 foot. For any business requiring large space with attenuive water frontage, those premises are unequalled; stabling, depairedly erected. For particulars apply to Mr. P. B. GRUNDY, W. Dean and Co.'s, Pitt and O'Cosmall streets; or No. 7, Harnett-street, on the Ground.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst street, 10s to 18s.

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Supers — Printed and Published by Jose Barneyk and Sum, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Horald, Pitt and Music attests, Monday, January 2nd, 1806,